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House Passage Of Guffey Bill Sets New Pace

Quick Victory of First in Presidents Revised List Makes Rest Easier

Was Must Measure

Fulfills Promise to Miners for Putting Off Strike; Is Miniature NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — With the prospect of adjournment by the end of the week dangling before it after nearly eight months of one of the most strenuous sessions in recent times, Congress drove down the home stretch today.

The House passed the Guffey coal bill within less than an hour after meeting, in a surprise move which upset the opposition and established the pace for a rapid resolution of most remaining difficulties still in the path of a conclusion to the session.

Surprised the Speaker

Meanwhile, in different committee rooms conference groups surged ahead with the task of completing agreement on measures involved in a seven-point revised "must" program decided upon at a White House strategy conference last night.

When the House met at noon today speaker Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee was uncertain whether it would be possible to pass the Guffey bill at all today. But debate had no sooner got under way than his lieutenants brought word that they had enough votes to put it over. The roll was called.

Whips Increase Vote

At the end of the first reading of the roll there were 137 against 131 in favor, but the whips began bringing in extra votes with a final result of 194 to 168.

The bill, President Roosevelt's promised reward to coal labor in return for calling off their long-threatened strike, provides for a code of fair trade practices covering labor relations as well as general conditions in the industry. In effect it is a miniature NRA for the coal industry, to be administered by a special five-man bituminous coal commission.

Avoids NRA Pitfalls

In an attempt to avoid the pitfalls which destroyed NRA the code rests on the taxing power of the Federal Government rather than the Interstate Commerce power. A tax of 15 per cent is levied on all coal production at the mines. Of the sum collected 90 per cent will be rebated to such as observe the provisions of the code.

No sooner had it disposed of the Guffey bill than the House promptly took up the Crosser railroad pension bill, a measure designed to replace a previous act outlawed by the Supreme Court. While not on the "must" program, the measure has wide support in Congress and may be pushed through if it does not interfere with the more urgent matters.

Won by Compromise

House passage of the Guffey bill was the immediate aftermath of the White House conference at which the President, by judicious use of compromise, succeeding in committing his legislative leaders to a wind-up program involving virtually everything he has expected to get from the present session. Nothing of major importance is to be jettisoned.

Most significant of the White House decisions was to rush the utility holding company bill through during the remaining days of the session.

President Eases Attitude

Agreement of the congressional leaders to this course was predicted on withdrawal by President Roosevelt of his insistence on the so-called "death sentence" for holding companies.

Heretofore, the President has indicated he would rather have the measure go over to the next session if he could not have the extreme abolition feature. The changed attitude is believed due to the failure of the revelations of the utility lobby investigations to have any perceptible effect on congressional sentiment.

This failure has proved a severe disappointment to Administration forces and led to the conclusion that effort to make the "death sentence" an issue in the coming campaign might prove no more successful than the effort to discredit the utilities by the lobby investigation has proven.

As a result the utility bill heads the list of those to be jammed through in whatever form is possible during the strenuous rush for adjournment of the next four or five days. With it in conference stage between House and Senate, and also definitely scheduled for passage at the conference, are: the $250,000,000 "wealth redistribution" tax bill; the alcohol control measure; Tennessee Valley Act amendments and the bill to prevent gold clause suits against the Government.

Others to Be Decided

In addition to these four measures, the program calls for enactment of the Guffey-Snyder coal bill—a miniature NRA for the coal industry—and the Walsh contract bill, a measure which would require observance of NRA wage and labor standards of all concerns doing business with the Government or in the

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Massachusetts Ready to Add 1000 to Its Pension Rolls But Balks at U. S. Job Insurance

State, However, Refuses to Reduce Age Limit From 70 to 65, and Differs Sharply With Washington on Collection of Unemployment Fund Taxes

Massachusetts, now extending old-age assistance to 23,000 needy persons over 70 years of age, is today preparing to handle an increase of at least 1000 cases within a year, as a result of the Social Security Act just signed by President Roosevelt.

The case increase, Francis Bardwell, superintendent of the state old-age assistance bureau, said today, will develop from the social security law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in the last minutes of its 1935 session, allowing the State to accept free grants for old-age assistance. Under the old state law the needy applicant had to prove 20-year residence in Massachusetts. Today, with the State co-operating with Washington, the 20-year requirement has been sliced down to five years.

To help finance the increase, Massachusetts expects to obtain between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 from the Federal Government, which has agreed to match state old-age expenditures up to $15 a month per person.

Spends $6,000,000 a Year

According to Mr. Bardwell, Massachusetts spends approximately $6,000,000 a year for old-age assistance, but its federal share will run less than half this amount, for Massachusetts is one of the few states which pay more than $30 a month to needy aged, if the larger payment is warranted.

For the next 10-month period, Washington has allotted only $50,000,000 for matching purposes. Therefore, if Massachusetts gets $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, it will be faring much better than a number of other states, Mr. Bardwell pointed out.

The state government itself, however, is not going to have use of this money. Rather it will distribute the entire federal grant among the cities and towns to help relieve the burden now carried by the local taxpayers. The cities and towns now pay two-thirds of the old-age assistance costs and the State one third, the latter being financed by the liquor tax.

New Revenue Sought

While Massachusetts is ready and willing to accept all the federal grants available, it has not, like some states, saddled itself with new burdens, simply as a means to obtain them, Mr. Bardwell said. This State stands with New York in refusing to reduce immediately the eligibility age from 70 to 65 years, as is required by 1940 under the National Security Act.

Faced with the problem of raising $6,000,000 to $9,000,000 additional

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, Aug. 19

Italo-Ethiopian—League Still Barrier to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Il Duce's intransigence has turned France toward Britain in a sober realization that the whole postwar peace structure is threatened by Rome's revival of prewar diplomacy and reliance on force. London and Paris unite in desiring to preserve the League. It is evident Italy is beyond reason or compromise on Ethiopia.

London: With recent coolness between Paris and London suddenly broken in the common opposition to Italy's stiff-necked attitude, the Cabinet is being called to cope with apparently inevitable results of an African war. Rome's rejection of a liberal compromise plan put forward in the tripower talks at Paris redoubles sympathy for Ethiopia. It is proposed to remove the arms embargo, now working to the disadvantage of Haile Selassie's defense forces.

Yet far more important, in Downing Street's view, is the necessity for strong action, if the entire discredited prewar system is to be kept from reasserting itself.

Paris: The Arbitration Commission is expected to complete its membership soon by election of a fifth member. It stands as the next barrier to war in Africa. Beyond it is the League Council, scheduled to meet Sept. 4.

Rome: Premier Mussolini punctuated his curt rebuff of Anglo-French advances at Paris by going south to inspect two divisions of Blackshirts headed for Africa. Armed force is apparently the only arbiter he will admit. Promises at Paris of large economic concessions left him cold.

Duce breaks up conference: Page 1.

WPA—Goes Into Drama; $3,000,000 to Spend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—WPA provision of $3,000,000 for next season's dramatic activities in the New York City area will expand its audiences into millions. Many of them otherwise would have little or no opportunity of knowing the stage. Employees in WPA entertainment projects will be raised from 100 to 3000

This is part of an enlarged national program in charge of Prof. Hallie Flanagan, of Vassar College, who has been appointed to co-ordinate all theater relief projects. The New York unit is managed by Col. Earle Boothe, who has been authorized to add a circus division to the dramatic and musical comedy divisions now active.

Adjournment—Hoped For Despite Pending Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Do this and you can go home.

With that promise of President Roosevelt, Congress spurted ahead from its jaded pace, hoping to leave the capital's heat in a week.

Pending: Banking, holding companies, gold clause, alcohol control, tax, TVA, coal control and farm bills—among others!

Roosevelt compromises: Page 1.

Rates—Cut by Pennnsylvania Power and Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna.—Faced by a public service commission inquiry into its rate schedule, the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company has agreed to "substantial reductions" in its rate. More than 250,000 consumers in 27 counties will benefit. The amount of the reduction was not stated, but the company said it would be a boon especially to home-owners and farmers.

Australia—Hore-Ruthven Next Governor General

LONDON—Australia's new Governor General is the second major appointment for British dominions within two weeks. Brig. Gen. Sir Alexander G. A. Hore-Ruthven, present Governor of New South Wales, is to succeed Sir Isaac Isaacs at Canberra next year, the Associated Press reports. India's Viceroy-elect is the Marquis of Linlithgow, named recently. His term will coincide with the new constitution's start.

Noise—LaGuardia Presses Drive for Quiet Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mayor LaGuardia's anti-noise educational campaign is enlisting business and civic organizations. An advisory committee composed of prominent men from these groups will be named within the next day or two to co-operate with the police and health departments.

"All unnecessary noise can and will be eliminated, if we have public support," the Mayor said. Invitations have been sent to 108 organizations.

Planes—Air Lines Put $1,000,000 in Improvements

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—President W. A. Patterson of United Airlines has authorized a $1,000,000 improvement and conversion program. Its 55 twin-engined transport planes will have a high speed of 202 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 189 miles an hour. Included in the expenditure will be the purchase of 130 supercharged 850 horsepower engines with controllable-pitch propellers. These alterations are designed to increase the cruising speed of the air fleet approximately 19 miles an hour.

Collision—Laurentic and Freighter Crash in Fog

LIVERPOOL (AP)—Six seamen perished and five others were injured in a bow-to-bow collision of the Cunard White Star liner Laurentic and the Blue Star steamer Napier Star yesterday in the fog-shrouded Irish Channel.

The Laurentic, carrying 620 disappointed passengers, and the Napier Star limped back to Liverpool in the tow of tugs. They docked safely yesterday. Both were damaged badly. The ships collided in a dense fog

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Court Refuses Citizenship To Woman Pacifist

Refuses to Bear Arms in War—Wife of Methodist Minister

Boston Today—*also sees*—Return of Eighteenth Amendment foreseen by Goodwin due to drunken driving encouragement by liquor venders—Curley gain audience with Roosevelt—Robart point out that despite high food prices not a single complaint has come to him so State could intervene.

Bars Arms—Woman Saw Horrors of Strife

Because she refused to say she would bear arms for her country, Mrs. Gertrude Annas, young wife of a Methodist minister, was denied citizenship in the United States. Refusal was made by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court in Boston today.

The hearing was packed with drama as her husband made an eloquent plea in his wife's behalf. If she cannot obtain citizenship there is a possibility, according to immigration officials, that she will have to leave the country. She has two small children. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father was a missionary in North Africa. Her husband is pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Corning.

In 1928 she met Mr. Annas while both were attending classes at Boston University.

In refusing her petition for citizenship, Judge McLellan referred to the Supreme Court decision made in 1931.

The decision was made in the cases of Prof. Douglas C. Macintosh and Miss Marie Bland. Both were conscientious objectors to bearing arms and slaying others for their country, and were denied citizenship.

The case aroused nation-wide interest and several large church denominations took the matter up and stated they would seek changes in the immigration laws. The controversy, however, had subsided until today's development, which many thought would serve to again bring the issue to the forefront.

Mrs. Annas explained that during the World War she was in school in London and experienced the terror of several Zeppelin raids. Later, she directed a war orphanage in France and informed the court today that memories of the horrors of war had so impressed her that she could not bear arms.

[Résumé of past denials of United States citizenship to conscientious objectors is given on page 3.]

Safety—Goodwin Aides Block Drunken-Driven Cars

Return of the Eighteenth Amendment to protect the American public from the menace of drunken drivers was predicted in Boston today by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. His statement followed inauguration over the week end of a newly focused drive against those who mix gasoline and alcohol.

Starting last Saturday night, he posted his 180 inspectors near road houses and taverns where drinking was extensive. As obviously tipsy persons left the resorts and started to drive away they were stopped by the inspectors. Their names were taken and the machines were not allowed to be moved until a sober driver was at the wheel. Today, more than 100 persons face loss of their driving permits, Mr. Goodwin announced.

Pleased with the results of his new drive, he said today it will be continued and extended. He will invite local city and town as well as state police to co-operate with his inspectors.

His view that the eighteenth amendment might return was included in a statement scoring tavern keepers who intimated they would object to Mr. Goodwin's vigilance at their doorsteps. He said:

"If owners of road houses and taverns object to rounding up those drinkers who leave their places driving cars, they are more interested in making dollars than they are in the lives and safety of sober, respectable citizens on the highways.

"The Eighteenth Amendment came as the result of the same disregard of liquor dealers for the rights and welfare of others. If they don't mend their ways, they are headed again for more stringent enforcement. The public will not stand for this highway slaughter by drunken drivers."

Fatalities for last week were reported at 28 by Mr. Goodwin today. This is nine more than the similar week a year ago. "Rum and Speed" were blamed by Mr. Goodwin for the increase.

Curley—Two Goals Sought at Washington

Textiles and public works were dual objectives of the visit of Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and 18 Democratic members of the State Senate here today.

The Governor and his companions

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France Acts to Avoid Break With Italy As Tri-Power Parley at Paris Collapses; U. S. Senators Ask Neutrality Action

Clark and Nye Point to Vital Unpublished Documents

Lansing Foretold Steps to World War

Next Session May Be Too Late to Avert U. S. Taking Sides, They Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Viewing the European and African storm clouds, and backing their request with what some authorities describe as the most tell-tale document in unpublished American history, Senators Bennett C. Clark and Gerald P. Nye today demand enactment at this session of neutrality legislation.

The letter, from Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, to President Wilson, portrays in September, 1915, the grip of ultimate participation in the World War which sales of munitions and goods to the belligerents had already fastened upon the United States. It shows how the United States first began to pay for the war; how the tremendous overexpansion of American industry began, which led to the continued expansion in the 1920 decade, and the corresponding shrinkage during the depression. It shows, in the title of a recent book on the subject, the "Road to War."

Declaration Demanded

Declarations of neutral policy after war has broken out, the two Senators insist in a letter to Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will amount to belligerency on one side or the other. Therefore they request clarification before the present Congress goes home, of the determination of the American people to remain aloof from participation in any prospective conflict.

Practically speaking, their demand is up against the mighty pressure for adjournment. Unless their frail bark of neutrality can be launched with the tide that is now sweeping toward the home constituencies, and be rushed through to enactment along with other "must" measures, it seems doomed to postponement until next January. And, the Senators point out, anything can happen in the fateful months ahead.

Violation of Neutrality

The "present policy" was that government loans floated in the United States were a violation of neutrality. But after a year of European war, it was clear in September, 1915, that the widespread selling the United States had already done had drawn it into an irresistible current. The whole industrial machine, as Secretary Lansing points out, had been whipped up to fast pitch, and in his words "demoralization" would follow in the United States if the munitions trade should cease.

So the Secretary urges the United States to begin the financing as well as the supplying of the European war. The long road that led to beligerency in 1917, to the war debts, to the tremendous ever-expansion of American industry, to the continuation of these levels in the 1920 decade, finally to world collapse, was started in this telltale letter.

Reverses Policy

President Wilson was in apparently complete agreement with his Secretary of State, who had re-

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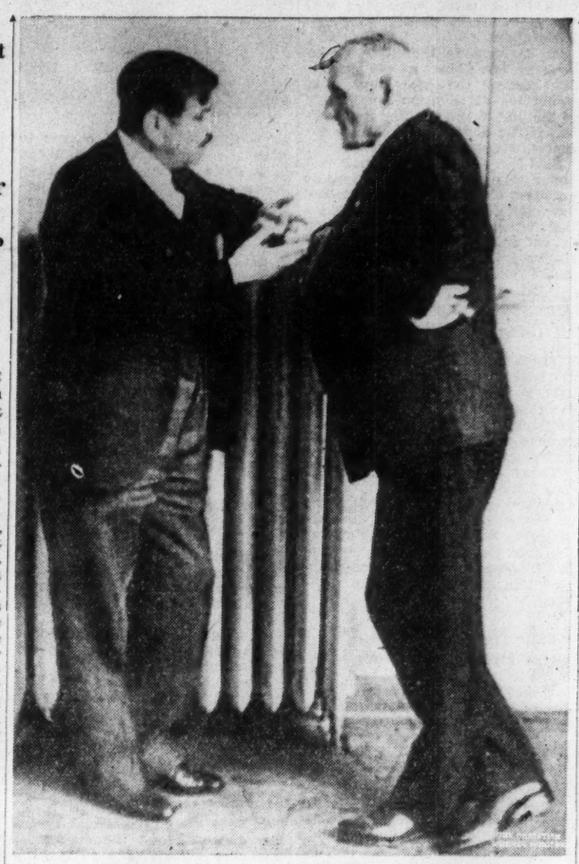

Wide World — Pierre Laval — Baron Pompeo Aloisi

French Premier (Left) as He Talked Over Knotty Problem of Ethiopia With Signor Mussolini's Representative Before the Three-Power Conference at Paris Went to Pieces

Paris Stands With London in Opposing Rome's Militaristic Aims

Quai d'Orsay Still Hope to Avert War

League Machinery and Kellogg Pact Validity at Stake in Ethiopian Dispute

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy declared tonight:

"I see no basis for further discussion (of the Ethiopian situation) and I have no hopes for Geneva. . . . Italy does not want to leave Geneva, but if we are led to the door, we will have to leave."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 19—Complete collapse of the three-power conference has put the principal European powers squarely before the fundamental issue underlying the Italo-Ethiopian dispute—Is the League machinery for preserving peace, as well as the Briand-Kellogg pact, to be abandoned, or are they to be applied in this crisis and effectively enforced?

Following failure of the tri-partite talks, the French Government is now prepared to stand solidly with Great Britain at Geneva when the Council meets Sept. 4, in opposition to Italian military operations in Ethiopia—though to what extent is not stated. This, it is authoritatively understood, was the gist of Premier Pierre Laval's conversations today with Anthony Eden, British delegate at the Paris parleys and Minister for League Affairs.

"Diplomatic Channels"

But France, as M. Laval undoubtedly assured Italy's representative, Baron Pompei Aloisi, in today's Franco-Italian talk, still hopes to avoid the crisis at Geneva and a split with Italy. As the final communiqué of the conference announced, the negotiations will be continued through diplomatic channels. And although only an official pretense to optimism now remains that war in Africa can be avoided, the French Foreign Office still retains some real hope of averting an open break with Italy.

In effect this means that France's efforts at Geneva will be devoted to saving the face of the League and to restricting any sanctions against Italy which may be envisaged to verbal and "moral" measures rather than to material or economic restraints.

Sword of Damocles

But if French diplomatic circles still cling to the dearly bought Franco-Italian friendship, sharp irritation with Italy is nevertheless apparent officially as well as in the entire French press Blame for the failure of the conference is put squarely on Italian shoulders.

Over the Anglo-French-Italian consultations has hung from the very beginning the Damocletian query: Is Premier Mussolini irrevocably committed to military conquest of Ethopia or to such complete domination as obviously can be obtained only by war? Evaded as long as possible, the question was finally put, if indirectly, on Friday. Premier Mussolini's reply was received shortly before noon yesterday. It left no doubt that further negotiations were useless and the Paris conversations were accordingly adjourned indefinitely.

Maximum Offered

When it became clear that Baron Aloisi had not been authorized to present the precise program of Italy's aims and claims, M. Laval and Mr. Eden almost immediately decided the only possible plan was for the French and British delegations to formulate maximum proposals which the Italian delegation was requested to present to Il Duce to be accepted or rejected as a basis of negotiations.

These maximum Franco-British proposals were as follows: France and Britain offered "very wide economic opportunities' to Italy. These economic concessions were outlined in considerable detail. In addition it was proposed the League should be entrusted with an economic mandate for financial and administrative reorganization of Ethiopia. The economic mandate would then be turned over to Italy, while France and Britain would undertake financial aid to Ethiopia and see to it that the bulk advantages obtained should accrue to Italy. Furthermore, the French and British Governments undertook to frame and negotiate with the Ethiopian Government efficacious measures whereby the frontiers of Italy's colonies would be secured from future attack and all Italian colonists in Ethiopia would be assured adequate protection. These were the joint proposals.

Depended on Ethiopia

In addition the French Government held out to Premier Mussolini the hope that it would be possible to obtain from the Negus of Ethiopia appointment of Italian councilors in certain branches of Ethiopia's administrative system.

All these proposals were subordinated, however, to these conditions: the plan in its final form must be accepted by Ethiopia; and the proposals agreed upon must obtain the approval of the League of Nations.

After keeping the conference wait-

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Italy's Foreign Policy Pushes People by Use of Propaganda Into Imperialistic Expansion

Time Has Come for Dictator to Make Spectacular Bid for Popular Acclaim; There's No Peace Organization Actively at Work in Fascist Kingdom

Europe Today

Previous articles in the series, "Europe Today," appeared in the Monitor, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of last week. Others will follow from Monitor correspondents dealing with the question of how the peace of Europe can be maintained.

By **Paul Cremona**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Expansion and imperialism are the two fundamental principles which today guide Italian policy. For over a decade they have represented the goal toward which all the efforts of this country have been directed. Now the moment has come for Il Duce to translate into action his expansionist policy.

All the other international questions which interest Italy have been put aside, indeed, have been subordinated to the attainment of the one which is considered as the most important and urgent Italian objective. The Italian Dictator has pledged his country to the conquest of Ethiopia.

Unfortunately Italian aspirations apparently can be satisfied only through war. What is still more unfortunate is that there appears to be nothing in Italy which can prevent this war. There are no effective and organized peace forces whatever in Italy today. The framework of a diplomatic and political peace organization is lacking, while, instead, that of a warlike movement exists in full working efficiency and receives official support.

No Peace Movement

All those who still place their trust in an eventual peace movement in Italy which may yet avert the outbreak of hostilities in East Africa are regarded here as nursing a vain illusion. The whole of Italian foreign policy, without any fact or aspect of it which might provide an exception, is turned toward war. While Italian foreign policy is set in this direction, internal policy is based on those factors which are necessary to maintain the warlike atmosphere, to prepare the people's mind for "the day," and to organize conditions which will allow of a full development of the bellicose scheme of expansion. If, then, one seeks to ascertain the position of things in Italy at this moment, the conclusion to be reached is that the dominating feature is the will to expansion.

For years now the greatest efforts of the Fascist regime and of Benito Mussolini personally have been directed almost exclusively toward the militarization of the Italian nation. The reform of the army, the enor-

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Comintern Drops Moderation As Congress Approaches End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 19—Despite the alleged moderation in policy the present Communist International Congress has not for a moment concealed its intention of eventually overthrowing all existing forms of government outside of Russia.

This is the inevitable impression gained from the Comintern's one month of continuous discussions of ways and means for developing the "world revolution" and establishing a proletarian dictatorship in all countries.

The Congress concludes Tuesday evening. Foreign Communists, representing 65 countries, will then be entertained by various Russian organizations.

War on Fascism

As a result of the discussions, the delegates unanimously agreed upon efforts to persuade all workers to unite in a common struggle against "Fascism and war," which of course does not mean a struggle against dictatorship of the Communist variety or against civil war such as Communists consider necessary to establish their variety of dictatorship. It is apparent from speeches made at the Congress that "Fascism," as interpreted by the Comintern, is almost identical with the "Capitalism," which was used as the principal term of reproach in previous congresses.

"Practical Moves"

Delegates have admitted that their attempts to unite with moderate workers' parties and to penetrate moderate trade unions are merely "practical moves" to avert the Fascist form of dictatorship while they prepare for their own brand of dictatorship. The present Congress did not retreat in any way from the position outlined at previous congresses. The delegates unanimously indorsed the form of dictatorship as established in Russia and accepted the Russian form of government as model for their own countries. Their position, thus frankly outlined, affords no ground for misunderstanding.

Fly or Flounder—He Flew

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Don Long never had held the stick of an airplane in his life, but he flew a plane over municipal airport for 40 minutes last Saturday.

He flew the plane because he had to, while the pilot, Dick Field, lowered himself head first and fastened a wheel that had come loose in taking off.

Two other persons were in the private plane.

Mr. Field discovered the dangling wheel shortly after the plane left the ground. To Long he said, "You've got to fly this plane."

Field crawled out on the struts, clung to them, and tried to kick the wheel back in place. It was no use.

Field then weighted a rope with a fire extinguisher, hooked his feet in his safety belt, hung from the side of the plane and fished for nearly 40 minutes. Finally he succeeded in fastening the wheel to the sleeve from which it had slipped. He could not screw it tight, so he told Long and the other passengers, Miss Estelle Carrel and Jack Baldwin, to pull with all their strength on the rope.

Mr. Field explained to them that he had attached the rope to the wheel's strut and that their combined tugging would be necessary to keep it in place—if it could be kept in place.

"I'll take the plane down," Mr. Field said. "If it doesn't bounce, we're all set."

The plane didn't bounce.

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descended on the White House at noon, and received immediate admission to President Roosevelt. But they also visited Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and chairman of the cabinet committee on textiles, and obtained from him a promise that the committee's report on the textile industry would be ready for release very shortly.

The report is understood to have been completed last week, although the committee and the White House are still very hazy on the subject, and attribute efforts to get the documents published immediately as "political pressure." Evidence seems to be that the document really is finished, and will go before the whole committee tomorrow afternoon. A promise to expedite its consideration seems to have been the purpose of the Curley-Roper meeting.

At the White House, the Governor refused to disclose his business with President Roosevelt, although again the textile report was believed to have been much in the forefront, along with the unending quest for public works funds.

The group was also momentarily expected at Secretary Ickes's offices, and at Harry L. Hopkins's headquarters, although at neither place had they obtained a specific appointment. But that is the way with visiting delegations, and particularly with Governor Curley's descents, which are generally imperious but door-opening.

At luncheon the Governor entertained the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Prices—Public's Silence Prevents State's Action

Despite pork loins selling at twice the 1922 figure, chuck roasts going for 57 cents a pound compared to the pre-war price of 27, and housewives muttering things about "high living costs," not one complaint against high prices has been filed with the State Division on the Necessaries of Life which investigates prices for consumers "on the asking."

Ralph W. Robart, director of the division, knows that prices are high. He knows that sirloin steaks selling at 30 cents a pound in 1913 now sell at 56, that rump steak has leaped from 43 to 61 cents. He hears people on street corners discussing the high living costs, wondering why the Government doesn't do something about it.

At his desk in the State House, however, Mr. Robart awaits but does not receive the complaints that would set his division into action to find out if there is any profiteering, if the drought is to blame for high prices or the merchants.

Said Mr. Robart, "The people talk about high prices, but do not do anything about them. Some do not even know this division exists for their protection. They pay the high prices or quit buying, ignorantly thinking there is nothing else to do."

Fish—How Flounders Swim Divides Argufiers

You wouldn't think so, but it finally got so bad that William J. O'Brien, director of the Marine Park Aquarium in South Boston, had to do something about it . . . about the way that a flounder swims.

There are three schools of thought. Some say that a flat flounder turns itself up, just like any other fish, and swims through the water with its long sides perpendicular. A flounder, you know, is about the size of a trout, but flat like a pancake. This peculiar shape has led some to claim that flounders pull in their heads and their tails and roll along the floor of the ocean just like a pancake might roll along the street. Still another group of thinkers opine that flounders hug the bottom of the sea and flip along horizontally, their white tummies in the mud, their dark backs to the water.

When arguments on this matter deadlock, it has become Hub custom to call Mr. O'Brien on the telephone and ask him to settle the matter. For years Mr. O'Brien has patiently explained it all, but it made demands upon his time, so today the old order has changed.

Call Mr. O'Brien now and he will politely invite you down to see 35 common, run-of-the-sea flounders ensconced among his more rare piscatorial specimens. There, before your very eyes, you may see how flounders nose along, yes, horizontally, white side down, their tails flipping up and down, not to and fro.

Strike—Peace Move Fails, Pickets to Return

All hopes for rapid settlement of the Salem-Peabody cotton textile strike appeared ended today. In a brief statement by J. Foster Smith, agent for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, it was announced that the mill officials would make a survey into working and business conditions before negotiating further with the union strikers.

Wilfred T. Levesque, leader of the strike begun just a week ago by the Independent Sheeting Workers Union, vigorously declared it was an attempt of the mill owners to force the workers to their knees. Even more violent picketing than before when several men were arrested will be taken up today, he declared.

Thus just in the shadow of a successful move toward arbitration Gordon Jamieson, federal mediator, saw his plans fail. "We'll just have to start over again," he declared. Then he returned to his room to mull over the union and mill owners' demands in this fifth attempt to find a way out for the 2100 strikers and their families. If some mediation is not obtained by Thursday, it was stated today, many workers will be thrown on city relief rolls already crowded. The union leaders say they have no money to care for the strikers.

Wages—Five Boards To Act in Massachusetts

Massachusetts' Minimum Wage Commission, with a new mandatory minimum wage law to replace its old recommendatory law, today looked ahead to October, when with five new wage boards, the first control of wages for women and girls will be administered.

A wage board has been named for the laundry and cleansing business. Soon boards will be called for the cut stock and findings function of the boot and shoe industry, the electrical equipment and supplies business, the retail store enterprise and the muslin underwear and light wearing apparel factories.

In 1934 the recommendatory law was discarded and the mandatory law passed. This plan to regulate wages of women and girls is the result of the new interstate wage compact ratified in the same year by New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These states hope soon to establish compacts regulating child labor and hours of work, as well as wages.

Trade—Reports Show Pay Roll Drop in July

In the face of recent reports of returning New England prosperity, the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries today issued a survey, indicating a pay-roll drop of $34,873 for July, as compared with June and a net loss of 2327 jobs during the same period. Employment was down nearly 3 per cent in wholesale lines over the like period a year ago, and down 10 per cent in retail lines.

The figures were compiled from reports sent in by 5153 wholesale and retail outlets in the state, indicating a comprehensive survey of the present situation. Seasonal factors were said to have played an important part in the differences between June and July of this year, but these aspects could not be considered in the differences for the two years.

Decreases in employment in chain department stores was noted. Independent restaurants also reduced their number of workers by 9 per cent. Wholesale fuel and ice establishments showed a 5 per cent gain in employment.

Justice—Member Of Gang Identified

Three months ago two young bandits held up a shoe store and a travel agency in downtown Boston, took money and valuables, then made the employees of the two places half undress to prevent pursuit. The robbers were thus dubbed the "strip gang."

Today in the Yorkville Court in New York City Luther Rice, 28, held after trying to pawn a watch stolen in the travel agency hold-up, was placed in a line-up. An employee of the shoe store and an employee of the travel agency immediately singled him out as one of the "strip gang."

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With Free Side Trip to Toronto, Ont.
Go Saturday, Aug. 31
Return Tues. A. M., Sept. 3
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LOW PULLMAN FARES ADDITIONAL
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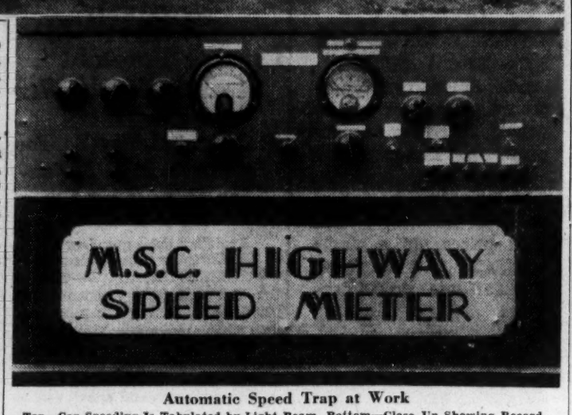
Electric Speed Trap Tells Its Own Story



Automatic Speed Trap at Work
Top—Car Speeding Is Tabulated by Light Beam. Bottom—Close Up Showing Recording Device of "Electric Eye"

Breaking of light beam by passing car accurately records autoist's speed. Massachusetts and Connecticut test State college man's device for curbing speeders.

Motor vehicle registrars in Massachusetts and Connecticut, alert to discover accident toll-cutters, are watching with undenied interest the testing of a "speed-demon catcher" that can't be fooled, an "electric eye" whose baleful gleam clocks speeding drivers to the last second of their macadam maraudings.

This new device cannot lie, nor indeed is it in the slightest degree deviated from its truth-telling course by bribe-attempting proffers of $5 bills or sweepstake tickets. Once in use, it backs the speed-cop's tale with machine-made accuracy.

The "electric eye" is a portable timing device, easily carried in the back of a sedan to the required spot, as compact and readily assembled a speed-trap as an imaginative traffic cop could conceive of in his most halcyon moments.

The apparatus consists of two instruments. On one side of the highway two lights 18 inches apart throw two concentrated beams into the recording instrument across the road. It is the machine's ability to measure the speed of an auto as it passes through the 18 inches between the two beams that does the trick.

When a car approaches the "trap" it cuts off the first light beam, and this interruption, registered in the photoelectric cells of the recording machine, sets up a circuit which begins the charging of a condenser. The interruption of the second beam by the passing car stops the charging process. The amount of charge in the condenser represents time and is translated into miles an hour on the recording scale. So when the car has passed its speed record remains behind, visible on the machine's dial.

Official feeling is that this machine, built under the direction of Dr. Harry A. DeSilva, head of the Massachusetts State College, may come to be a powerful mechanism for dampening the ardor of New England highway speeders.

What's Going On In the Arts

"Alice Adams"

FOR nine-tenths of its course, "Alice Adams," now at the Keith Memorial, is a first-rate motion picture. Then, alas, it falls away to an unconvincing denouement.

The film is a triumph for Katharine Hepburn. Her work in the name part of this transcript of Booth Tarkington's novel should silence forever her detractors. Like most actresses, she must operate within a limited range of roles. But she proves in this picture, as she proved in "Little Women," that in the right type of part she is an artist of distinction.

Nor does this imply that she can play only herself. There is no similarity in Miss Hepburn's background, so far as we know it, and that of Alice Adams. Yet she has been able to enter so far into the character as to illumine it from within. In fact, she makes Alice live as Tarkington did not make her live on paper. She has understood the girl so clearly that she is able to make us follow her very thoughts. And the actress's personal beauty and charm, with her flowing grace of movement, lend effective aid to the characterization.

The supporting cast, too, is exceptionally good. Fred Stone gives a splendid impersonation of the bewildered father and Ann Shoemaker matches him with her sympathetic portrayal of the mother. Frank Albertson is the oafish brother to the life, and Hattie McDaniels is irresistibly funny as the maid. Fred MacMurray as Alice's suitor is not well cast.

Moreover, the film has been directed with imagination and taste by George Stevens. The pace is right, the picture flows, there is no overemphasis and no dragging. The sequences of the Palmers' party and above all the scene of the dinner at the Adamses, where everything went wrong, are masterpieces of fun and pathos.

Only at the end, where it has been thought necessary to depart from the novel in order to provide a happy ending, is there a false note. There is nothing in the film to make us believe that Lamb (Charles Grapewin) would execute so sudden a right-about, or that Arthur would ever put in another appearance after that dinner. But in spite of this letdown, on the whole "Alice Adams" is one of the major screen accomplishments of the year.

L. A. S.

Post-Rogers Medals Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike off special gold medals "in recognition of the achievements" of Will Rogers and Wiley Post were introduced by Representative Rogers (D) of Oklahoma.

Florida College Goes To Maine Town to Pay Tribute to Founder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON CENTER, Maine, Aug. 19—Rollins College, named in honor of Alonzo W. Rollins 50 years ago, paid tribute to the memory of its founder and other members of the Rollins family at a semicentennial celebration here yesterday.

Featuring the exercises was the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the farm where Alonzo W. Rollins and his brother, George A. Rollins, a benefactor, were born more than a hundred years ago. More than 250 guests, including scores of members of the Rollins family, attended.

The tablet, which was the gift of members of the family, was presented by Ashton Rollins, son of Edward W. Rollins, a benefactor, and unveiled by Edward H. Rollins, a former student of Rollins College. It was accepted for the college by George C. Holt, graduate of Rollins, and son of President Hamilton Holt, and for the town of Lebanon Center by Selectman Frank W. Pierce.

Prior to the unveiling exercises, a service was held in the local Congregational Church, which was built 101 years ago by David L. Rollins and Daniel G. Rollins, cousins of Alonzo W. and George A. Rollins. In an address on "The Founder and His Kinsmen," Prof. A. J. Hanna of Rollins College told of the part played by Alonzo W. Rollins, who went to Winter Park, Fla., in the 80s and gave $50,000 of the original fund to secure the site of the new college for the town; of George A. Rollins, who supervised the construction of the first buildings, served as a trustee, and gave his fortune of nearly $200,000 to the college, and of Edward W. Rollins, of Three Rivers Farm, Dover, N. H., who gave to the college Rollins Hall for men, the first in the new group of buildings constructed in the past five years.

Seminoles Seceded

The Seminole Indian tribe was formed in the eighteenth century by splitting away from the Creek.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Bishop Misbehaves," starring James Kirkwood, with Josephine Hull and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS—"The Constant Wife," starring Ethel Barrymore, with Hugh Buckler, Walter Gilbert, Alice John and Cora Witherspoon. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien. A dude ranch romance. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Story by the author of "The Thin Man."

EXETER—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"We're in the Money," with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert. Comedy of female process servers for an attorney. Fenway, 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount, 10:34 a. m., 1:25, 4:16, 7:07, 9:58. "The Virginian," from Owen Wister's book, with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian.

FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," with Franziska Gaal. Hungarian picture by director of "Two Hearts." 1:15, 3:20, 4:25, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Alice Adams," with Katharine Hepburn, Fred Stone, Fred MacMurray and Evelyn Venable. Booth Tarkington's story of the struggles of a small town girl for social recognition. 10:24 a. m., 12:38, 2:54, 5:09, 7:24, 9:39. Fifth issue of "March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—"The Irish in Us," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:15 a. m., 1:51, 4:38, 7:25, 10:12. "Fashion Cavalcade," with stage and radio stars; Fur Fashion Revue.

MODERN — "Without Children," with Marguerite Churchill, Evelyn Brent, Bruce Cabot. 10:44 a. m., 1:51, 4:58, 7:59. "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou and Louise Fazenda.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"China Seas," with Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Wallace Beery. Intrigue and pirates with a group of white people aboard a ship off the South China coast. State, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10. Our Gang comedy, cartoon and news.

TREMONT — "Captain Hurricane," with James Barton and Helen Westley. "Finishing School," with Ginger Rogers and Bruce Cabot. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir. 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. "Men Without Names," gangster film.

SOUTH STATION—"Boom Days," travelogue; "Do Your Stuff," musical; "Buddy's Pony Express," cartoon; other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

UNIVERSITY—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor.

Music

ROSLINDALE CONCERT—Roslindale Community Orchestra, Louis Ruggiero, conductor, Roslindale Community Building, 4220 Washington Street. 8.

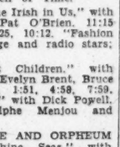
JAMAICA PLAIN CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Bandstand, Jamaica Pond. 8.

Other Events

ROXBURY LECTURE—"India, Land of Mystery," Prof. Boyd Tucker. ERA music. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:30.

CHARLESTOWN LECTURE—"Leisure and Recreation," Miss Helen Dauncy. Dorchester-Mattapan Community Chorus and Brighton-Allston Community Orchestra. Charlestown Branch Library, 7:30.

EAST BOSTON LECTURE AND DRAMA — "Birds of Field and Forest," Philip W. Geer. "Bett's Best Bet," by East Boston Community Theater. ERA String Trio. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street.



SOUTH BOSTON LECTURE AND MUSIC—"The Spoken Word," O. E. Bennett. South Boston Community Chorus and ERA Orchestra. Fourth Presbyterian Church, Dorchester and Silver Streets. 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN COMMUNITY THEATER—"French Without a Master" and "Ici on Parle Francais." ERA Orchestra. Norfolk House, 14 Eliot Square, Roxbury.

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER—Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church, Shawmut Avenue and William Street, Outer South End. 8.

SOUTH END LECTURE AND MUSIC—"The Youth of Today," Prof. William Fishman. Boston University, with travelogue and ERA String Trio. St. Cyprian's Episcopal Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Streets. 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN COMMUNITY THEATER—"French Without a Master" and "Ici on Parle Francais." ERA Orchestra. Norfolk House, 14 Eliot Square, Roxbury.

SOUTH END DRAMA—"Love in Livery," by Brighton-Allston Community Theater, and Chekhov's "A Marriage Proposal," by West Roxbury Community Theater. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Concert Band, Alphonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Early American Silver"; free guidance by Mrs. Buhler. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild;	"John Hawaiian music	Do Re Mi Trio...	Sporting Matinee;
5:15	Ferguson	"Grandpa Burton"	Football School	descriptions and
5:30	"The Singing Lady",	"Orchestralia"	"Jack Armstrong"	reports of after-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	Men of Manhattan	noon events
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club	Features; news	Sketch; reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Principato Orch.	Minute Men: talk.	Concert Min'tures
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Buddy Clark; orch.	Feature; music	Studio speaker
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment	Patti Chapin; or.
7:30	"Rum and Strum"	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	NBC piano duo	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Bros. and	Guy Lombardo &	ERA opera orches-
8:15	Molly," comedy	their orchestra	his orchestra	tra, chorus, solo-
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	ists in various
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"	operatic selections
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	"Ladies of the	Varieties: comedy;
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	Jury," with Mary	music
9:30	Network dramatic	Talk, Paul Block	Boland and other	"Sweet and Hot"
9:45	sketch; music	Willson's Orch.	players	News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady:	Crusaders talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour; comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	"Now and Then";	his orchestra
10:30	vocal trio; male	Max Bendix's Band	recorded program	"This and That".
10:45	quartet; orchestra	from Chicago	Spotlight Revue	Tito Guizar
11:00	Reports; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	Hoff's Orchestra	
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Keller's Orchestra	Imperial Varieties	
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	Jones's Orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hesberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild; Chamber music recital.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, ERA Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor; network concert.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "Taxation for Prosperity—Who Gets the Tax Money?" speakers.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; soloists.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:30 WBZ, "The Principles Underlying a Sound American Foreign Policy," Norman Thomas.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ, Concert by Women's Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players: drama, "Fugitive," from Springfield.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
12:00 WNAC, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Tuesday; light to gentle variable winds.

All New England States: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east winds over the south portion, and gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southwest, over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	90	Minneapolis	76	84
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	84
Chicago	74	82	New York	76	82
Denver	62	88	Norfolk, Va.	80	86
Helena, Mont.	48	34	Philadelphia	72	84
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	72	92
Kansas City	82	102	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	74	86
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 19.
B—Maximum Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:52 p. m.; height 10.8 feet
Light all vehicles 8:12 p. m.

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New Hampshire Sees Upturn In Business in Fish Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—This State boasts a unique business barometer. For many years the Department of Fisheries and Game has been considered one of the Granite State's best business indicators. This barometer today points to better business conditions in New Hampshire in the face of mounting unemployment lists and increased relief costs.

Last month—the peak month in summer recreation travel—showed a record increase in fishing and hunting licenses issued. More than $30,000 was found to be in the State Treasury as a result of this issuance. Statisticians declare the increase in the number of fishing and hunting licenses show that business is better.

Public and relief officials want to know why? Relief officials, while they do not deny that the increase in revenue from the Fisheries Department shows some indication of a trade pickup, are loath to credit it entirely to widely improved business. They insist the only business that has increased in the State is the summer tourist trade. But the Fisheries Department points to a large increase in local licenses issued. There thus appears to be a deadlock of opinion.

Robert H. Stobie, newly appointed director of the fisheries and game department, declared he could give no actual reasons for the increase in licenses unless it was the seasonal trade . . . or a result of this trade.

It was pointed out that as the tourist spent more freely in the State the result of his spending—money in the businessman's pocket—would encourage the local man to take advantages of the State's remarkable recreational facilities as well as the traveler.

Another suggestion was made that relief recipients might be buying licenses to fish for food and recreation. This, relief officials vigorously denied. They credit the upturn to the slight national business increase and the definitely increased tourist trade.

Observers are of the belief that Mr. Stobie's advent to the director's chair has resulted in a more friendly feeling between the state department and the numerous sportsmen's clubs. These clubs were formerly on the "outs" with the department and curbed their activities accordingly. Some believe their recent revival has also helped to increase the number of local licenses issued.

New Relief Pinch Is Caused by Shift Over to WPA Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—Just when New Hampshire thought it had secured a firm hold on its relief and unemployment problems, with a noticeable drop in both for May and June, unforeseen Federal action suddenly increased the number of unemployed and state relief costs, it is indicated here.

The increase is due to the period of unemployment caused by the shiftover of ERA workers to Works Progress Administration projects. This last federal move, designed to put 3,500,000 of the nation's unemployed to work "before the snow falls" has swelled relief lists considerably across the country, and New Hampshire is no exception.

Relief officials in Washington declare the unemployment caused by the transfer from ERA to WPA will only be temporary.

Slow Transfer Expected

But today Henry T. Taylor, state relief director, said he expected further increases in unemployment until the final transfer process—necessarily a slow one—was completed and possibly even after the shift had been made.

His assistant, Harry Page, revealed that nearly 50,000 persons had been on relief in May. The gradual release of workers from the woolen mills in Manchester, and the dropping of workers from ERA projects will greatly increase the State's burden for the fall months, he said.

The relief costs, according to New Hampshire's last available figures, compiled in May, were $342,402. This amount will mount considerably Mr. Page felt before the federal transfer scheme was completed.

Labor Not so Hopeful

Labor is not as optimistic as the relief department in its hopes for WPA absorption of those taken off ERA projects. Under the WPA, 90 per cent of the labor must come from relief rolls. Labor points out that there are many thousands of unemployed who have managed to stay off relief but who will, if they cannot secure jobs any other way, "pauperize" themselves to get WPA jobs. This, Labor says, will greatly swell relief costs.

If such a procedure became widespread, Labor asserts, the shift-over ERA workers added to increased relief workers would swamp state and national relief rolls.

Relief officials here in New Hampshire are well aware of the exigencies of an enlarged relief contingent.

Only Industrial Counties

They believe, however, that should such a situation arise it would affect only New Hampshire's larger industrial counties.

The excellent relief conditions in the other seven counties since May would not change appreciably they maintain. The industrial counties, particularly Merrimack and Hillsboro, have noticed the greatest increases in relief necessity since the start of the ERA-WPA shift.

If the increases in relief costs continue to rise the $1,800,000 appropriated by the Legislature is expected to be exhausted before the end of the year. While no word has come from the executive department, legislative leaders are predicting a special session of the General Court soon after the Christmas holidays, enlarging the appropriation.

Aged on Relief Rolls

Approximately 9900 persons over 70 years old are on relief rolls in 63 Missouri counties.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callot; etchings by Frank Benson and Felix Buhot. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will reopen Sept. 1.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 4; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Water colors by Homer, Sargent, MacKnight, Whorf and O'Hara. Through Sept. 30.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily, also holidays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibition for August. Drawings, paintings and figures modeled in plasticine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand-wrought objects in copper, silver and iron.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.
Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.
Boston Art Club, Newbury at Dartmouth Street—Traveling show has returned. Through Aug. 31.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Arts of Ancient and Modern Mexico, Frescoes of Diego Rivera. Through Aug. 25.
Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.
Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.
Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.
Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."
Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.
Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.
Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Anglo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Durer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

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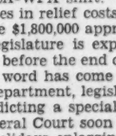
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Ten Guesses (66)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; last year they totaled $16,700,000,000!
2—No.
3—Yes; according to Census Bureau statistics, 46 per cent of American farm homes are worth less than $1000.
4—No; "it" should be "they." "Data" is plural.
5—No; there are 1,109,000 Johnsons and 719,000 Joneses.
6—No; Shadrach was the third.
7—No; two silver stars.
8—Yes; on June 15, at Runnymede.
9—No; sound it gat.
10—Yes; between 1380 and 1384.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

60 miles out of Liverpool early yesterday, a few hours after the 19,000-ton Laurentic had embarked on a fortnight's cruise of northern capitals.

Journalist—Moscow and Berlin Each Expel One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Immediate expulsion of Y. M. Berson, celebrated correspondent of the Polish Fazeta Polska, has been ordered by the Commissariat of Interior. Mr. Berson has been stationed in Moscow since 1930. The expulsion order declares that Mr. Berson "specialized during the past year in spreading internationally false information about the Soviet Union."

The charge of "specializing" in false reports underlines Soviet policy toward foreign journalists. It has been tolerant—even when they sent out disagreeable reports—provided they gave a balanced view. Credit where due is the demand.

Berlin (AP)—The Propaganda Ministry today ordered Mario Da Silva, correspondent of the Italian newspaper Lavoro Fascista, to leave Germany. He was accused of writing his reports in a manner displeasing to the German regime.

Signor Da Silva, acting on a hint by the Italian Embassy, left Berlin before the order was received.

Roosevelt—Defends His Laws by Radio Saturday

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's analysis of the work of Congress and the opening of his campaign to answer the wave of intense criticism now sweeping the country will be given over a nationwide radio hookup on Saturday night, Aug. 24. He will address the Young Democratic Clubs of America in session at Milwaukee. The speech had been intended to be given in Milwaukee on the start of the President's trip west, but that has been deferred until mid-September. The speech, however, is the opening gun.

Republican—Congressman Cheered Taking Office

WASHINGTON (AP)—Received with cheers by House Republicans, Charles F. Risk took the oath of office today as Representative from the First Rhode Island District. His election recently was taken in many quarters as a weathervane pointing to a strong anti-New Deal wind. But personal and local issues were also at work, making this conclusion hasty.

Massachusetts Is Ready To Boost Pension Roll

(Continued from Page 1)

revenue to finance such an age reduction, which would cause a 35,000-case increase, the State has referred the enabling act to a special commission for study. From this commission is expected to emerge new revenue proposals, when the Legislature reconvenes in January.

However, the action to date shows that Massachusetts agrees with Washington on the free-grant section of the National Security Act, but there are some murmurs of disapproval in regard to the contributory pension system.

Some leading social workers characterize the system as too complicated, and predict that the collections will not be sufficient to carry the system along. According to one opponent of the contributory pension setup, Washington passed up all types of simple proposals and adopted a complicated setup, which may collapse later because of its complications.

One leader favored a $5 tax levied annually upon every person over 21 years of age, such as the poll tax levied on males over 21 years. This simple system would establish a huge fund by a simple and efficient method.

As for the other section of the National Security Act, unemployment insurance, through which Washington hopes to make every worker more certain of his job, Massachusetts has taken steps toward co-operation with the Federal Government. Yet, many problems must be solved before Jan. 1, 1937, if Massachusetts is to participate when collections start.

The legislature has adopted an unemployment insurance measure, providing for employer and employee contributions. But before this measure becomes operative, state authorities and Washington officials must settle at least three points.

1. The Massachusetts law provides that the payroll tax be saddled upon employers at the rate of 1 per cent in 1937, 2 per cent in 1938 and 3 per cent in 1939, thereafter to be levied on the total payroll of only those workers eligible for benefits. On the other hand, the federal system is based on a tax levied on the entire payroll, including the salaries of those earning over $3500 a year, who are not eligible for pension benefits.

The Massachusetts unemployment system will not be operative until the Federal Government agrees to the Bay State form of pay-roll tax. It is understood that the Federal Government is somewhat convinced that the Massachusetts plan is the fairer arrangement.

2. The Federal Government, in addition, plans to collect the employer tax, deduct 10 per cent or more for federal administration, and return up to 90 per cent to the states as a whole. Massachusetts, however, wants to collect its own fund, keep 90 per cent and send the other 10 per cent to Washington. In this way, it figures that Massachusetts workers, with more industries in the state, should benefit from the larger payroll tax here; that Massachusetts money should not go to help workers in less industrialized states, such as Arizona or Nevada.

3. The Federal Government must approve the Massachusetts plan or the system does not go through in Massachusetts.

However, it is expected that these difficulties will be worked out before 1937, for if Massachusetts fails to come into agreement with the Federal Government its employers will be subjected to the payroll tax just the same, but Massachusetts workers will lose the benefits.

Massachusetts has been cautious in her law. Having seen various acts of the New Deal attacked on the grounds of unconstitutionality, this State has provided in its law that if the federal unemployment insurance system is found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court the Massachusetts system will cease operations. Only when 11 of 22 specifically named industrial states establish unemployment insurance systems similar to the Massachusetts organization will the latter operate without a federal set-up.

Scrubwoman Cleans Theater of Bandits

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Gotham awoke today with a heroine, "just Mary," who saved two days' receipts for the Embassy Newsreel Theater and sent three bandits flying so fast they left their tools.

"My name's just Mary," she said when police tried to find out who she was.

"Just Mary" was the first of her craft to arrive this morning. She let herself in and saw two men in the orchestra.

"Working late, ain't cha?" she called cheerily. She did not know they were bandits.

They grabbed her. A third man joined them. They sat her down in one of the theater's seats and told her to keep her mouth shut.

One man remained to guard her. The other two went back to the cashier's office to continue drilling the safe.

It began to dawn on "just Mary" that the place was being robbed.

"Yowee!" and she followed with a series of screams of increasing inflection. Her guard was completely unnerved, and so were the two at work on the safe.

All three fled.

Then the scrubwoman went into the office and called the police.

"You were brave," said the detectives.

"No, they were cowards," said she; and she took up her mop and her pail and went on.

Prefabricated House Called Real Pump Primer

Opening of modern village on bank of Charles hailed as heralding boom in building industry as well as low cost homes for all—Models open for inspection.

Housing Pioneers Who Took Cellophane Off Prefabricated Homes

Ben F. Raphael, President, R. H. White Company; **John F. Malley**, Massachusetts Director, Federal Housing Administration; **Robert W. McLaughlin Jr.**, Chairman of the Board, American Houses, Inc.; **John Arthur Olson**, Vice-President in Charge of Production, American Houses, Inc.

In prefabricated housing the nation today witnesses a definite result of President Roosevelt's three-year attempt to find new ways to stimulate basic industry and relieve unemployment.

This latest attempt to revive the building industry will result in long range business improvement and an upping of sub-standard living conditions across the nation, said Charles A. Birmingham, New England director of the Federal Housing Administration. He spoke today on the banks of the Charles River at the opening of R. H. White & Co.'s housing village, giving the F. H. A.'s stamp of approval to the American prefabricated home

The three modern homes on the Charles, erected by American Houses, Inc., are, in the opinion of Boston merchants, architects and housing men, the forerunners of an already gradually noticed upturn in the northeastern states' building industry.

Open for Inspection

The houses are to be open to the public for inspection for the next three months and perhaps longer. The Federal Housing Administration has installed a table in one of the houses where information is at hand for every visitor who is interested in financing a prefabricated house or improving his own home.

Five New England Governors were represented at today's opening ceremony. Each representative expressed the hope of his Governor that New England would accept the "low cost housing project" as the spearhead of a drive to "revitalize the building trades of the nation."

Robert W. McLaughlin, chairman of the board of American Houses, Inc., and John Arthur Olson, vice-president in charge of production of the prefabricated houses, on hand today for the opening, both stressed the point that "these houses are not freak homes—but actually moderately priced, economically run, comfortable dwellings."

Furnished in Any Style

This statement was seconded by Ben F. Raphael, president of R. H. White & Company, which has furnished each of the three houses in a different period. Mr. Raphael said the house, modern as it might appear on the exterior, could be furnished in any style in perfect taste.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, who represented Governor Curley, now in Washington, declared a "new page had been added to New England's historical archives when the American "motohome" colony was officially opened today."

The concensus of Federal Housing officials, prefabricated housing men, and merchants—not to mention the officialdom gathered at this radio broadcast, gala opening—seemed to be that New England was offered today the opportunity to pioneer once again in the rehabilitation of the nation.

Cost Reduction Stressed

The speeches and the discussions in small groups before and after the opening stressed the necessity of reducing the cost of homes to a price that is not out of balance with the price paid for other necessities of life.

That the cost of home building had skyrocketed in proportion to other commodities was readily admitted. On a mass production building program it was argued that the cost can be leveled to a point where economies may be realized that were impossible under the old home building procedure that took from three to six months. These houses are erected in two to three weeks by local labor and may be furnished on a budget payment plan, if desired.

In answer to the criticism that the houses look too much alike Mr. Olson asserted that they could be painted any color and assembled in various room designs to give variety.

These homes, dedicated to the "Women of America" are to be open for inspection every day. Parking facilities are provided by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Port of Boston Files Rate Cases In Equality War

Laying down a swift barrage of four rate cases, the Port of Boston Authority prepared today to sweep forward in a new drive for slashed shipping rates, to equal those of New York and Philadelphia, and equalities in port privileges.

Four cases stood ready for action at the Port Authority's office high in the Customs House this morning, waiting for hearing before the U. S. Shipping Board Bureau, adjunct of the Department of Commerce, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Among their documented papers are demands for equal rates with New York on Mediterranean and South American trade, free shipping storage at Boston for lengthened periods, and an equalized schedule of rates for all northern ports.

A new era of activity for Boston's deep harbor, with great ships of the South American and Mediterranean trades furrowing the sea-lane beyond Commonwealth Pier, was forecast by Walter M. McCoubrey, chairman of the Port Authority, if these cases are decided favorably.

Battle on "Pegged" Rate

Listed as "most vital case" to New England by Mr. McCoubrey is that sheaf of documents known as "U. S. S. B. Number 94," to be tried shortly after Aug. 22, the date the first case begins. This complaint charges discriminatory rates in coffee and other products from Colombia and other northern South American countries. If the closed agreement which is pegging these rates to Boston can be broken up, the largest South American line may be compelled to make regular trips to Boston with these commodities to prevent other foreign members of the same trade agreement from taking the Boston trade to themselves, according to Mr. McCoubrey.

This closed agreement, according to the report, artificially sets the Boston rate $2.00 per ton above the rate to New York. Coffee handled through New York can, it is charged, be shipped thereafter to Boston by rail and arrive here at a smaller total shipping expense than the like commodity can be handled through the Port of Boston when trucking and wharfage charges are included.

Aug. 22 will see embattled New Englanders joining with Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk against New York in a suit involving almost every shipping firm in New York City. Chief charges concern the alleged granting by these firms of free storage privileges for periods as long as six months, while Boston and other ports are compelled by steamship companies to pay for their storage after as little as six days' time.

Mediterranean Rate Case

This particularly rankles New England since part of the goods thus stored in New York without cost have Boston as their ultimate destination, and if shipped through the port of Boston would have had to pay storage charges.

Philadelphia filed originally the third complaint alleging that New York enjoyed better rates from steamship companies sailing the Mediterranean than did Philadelphia. Boston, Norfolk, and Baltimore, claiming similar treatment, are intervening.

The final case of this legal barrage shows Albany quickly taking advantage of the Interstate Commerce Act amendment signed by President Roosevelt a week ago today. This inserted the word "port" among the organizations which may sue under the I. C. C. act.

Albany Wants Low Rate

"Ports" had not previously been included in the Act, and the previous practice of ports to sue under the act as "localities" had recently been halted by a Supreme Court decision labelling them "not localities."

Albany, just completing a two-year program of dredging and harbor-building, sues as a port to ask for shipping rates even lower than Baltimore. Atlantic ports, Boston included, took steps to intervene in the suit. Out of the hearings before the I. C. C., which Mr. McCoubrey declared may last well over a year, Boston officials hope to see equalized rates for all northern Atlantic ports emerge. This point has for several years served as focus of attack for the Port Authority's efforts.

In furtherance of this struggle Boston plans to reopen, as soon as the rate hearings are over, the old cases seeking to remove rate inequalities in wood pulp shipments and lighterage service. Both of these cases lost their court status when the Supreme Court held ports not to be localities.

Umbazookus Lake Region in Maine Runs Wild Again as Railroad Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRAMWAY, Maine.—After 10 years of destructive, man-made intrusion, 16 miles of Maine wilderness is soon to revert to its original status. Abandonment by the Madawaska Lumber Company of its tracks running between Eagle and Umbazookus lakes is seen by nature lovers as a great asset to game and birds in the region.

During the time the railroad operated on a 24-hour schedule through the area, hundreds of deer were killed. Especially at night, the animals, blinded by the glare of the train's light, were mowed down. As many as 16 were destroyed on one night, according to a veteran woodsman.

Tearing up of the road brings to a close one of the most famous chapters in the history of Maine's lumbering history. Conceived a decade ago as the only method whereby pulp and lumber could be landed according to a contract between the company and the Great Northern Paper Company, the railroad was cut through the heart of virgin timberland. Typical of the exploitation of the nation's timberland is this 16 miles of track. For 10 years, thousands of tons of wood pulp was carried down to the west branch of the Penobscot River as the rich woodlands were ravaged by man's hand.

With the removal of the road, the Allagash stream will return to its original status. Game wardens state that especially in the Chamberlain Lake region will game and birds increase, for only expert canoe men can break down the various barriers which nature has erected.

It is probable that the trestle at the stream will be left standing, thereby affording a pass over those waters. This trestle was itself a work of art, being constructed wholly of natural resources, piling secured from the woods near by and ties cut at the scene.

The clang-clang of hammers as the rails are torn from the ties and broken into small sections will soon give way to the rustle of shiny leaves in the soft wind, the song of myriad birds and the muffled tread of deer and other animals.

Young Men's Clubs Convene at Silver Bay

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Hundreds of youths from Canada, Europe and the United States gathered here today for the thirteenth annual convention of the International Association of Young Men's Clubs. President Earl W. Lyman of Montreal, Que., is president of the association, which is the "service organization" of the Y. M. C. A. Over 200 representatives of clubs in the United States and Canada registered yesterday.

Ruling of Court In Pacifist Case Keeps Precedent

In refusing the petition of Mrs. Gertrude Annas for United States citizenship today, Judge Hugh D. McLellan pointed out that in view of previous Supreme Court decisions in similar cases he could not very well do otherwise. As the law now stands, there is little appeal for the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Annas, Federal Building observers said today.

Their hope lies in continued agitation on the part of several religious organizations to have the immigration laws altered so that provision is made for admittance of those who would serve their country in every way except to bear arms in its defense.

Case Follows Precedent

Observers noted that the Annas case follows precedent in that it involves a person associated with a religious movement. In the Macintosh case, the principal was a teacher in the Yale Divinity School. He was a Baptist minister from Canada who joined the Yale professorial staff in 1909.

In the spring of 1916 he enlisted as a chaplain in the Canadian Army, and saw service in the World War at Vimy Ridge and in the Somme Valley. Later that year he returned to the United States and became active in espousing the allied cause until this nation entered the war, at which time he again went to France. He had charge of a hut at St. Mihiel until the armistice.

After the war he returned to Yale. Seven years later he applied for citizenship in the United States. The examiner asked him if he was willing to take up arms in defense of the United States.

Demanded Free Choice

"Yes," answered Dr. Macintosh, "but I would want to be free to judge the necessity."

His petition was denied and the denial was sustained in 1931 by a 5-to-4 decision of the Supreme Court. The case attracted wide interest and several church organizations including the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Northern Baptist Convention, the international convention of the Disciples of Christ and the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches signified their intention of urging changes in the laws.

Even before the Macintosh case, however, public opinion had been aroused over the issue of promising to serve the nation in time of war by bearing arms. In 1929 the Supreme Court denied citizenship to Rosika Schwimmer on the grounds that she had "only a cosmic consciousness of belonging to the human family; that she opposed the organization of a common defense of the United States by army, navy and militia. . . ."

This ruling by the high court was carried into effect in the cases of other applicants who admitted conscientious objections to war and to war service. This was strikingly illustrated in a number of cases, but those denied lacked funds to appeal to the Supreme Court until Professor Macintosh again raised the issue.

Massing of 37,000 Men Draws Praise for Army

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—More than 37,000 strangers were forced into the melting pot of military discipline today as the army went into dress rehearsal for its greatest war games. From all parts of the northeastern states national guardsmen and regular army soldiers rose from their breakfast of hard, wholesome army fare and faced two full weeks of intimate activity with men whom they had never seen before.

Maj. Frank Schofield, provost marshal of the First Army, became the chief of police overnight of a city of 37,000 population with all the problems that the safety administration of such a city entails. Aiding him in his policing of the 10-mile square area of which the camp is composed were only 60 military policemen and 40 New York State Troopers.

The problem, however, is made easy through the training schedule prescribed by Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, the First Army commander. Orders issued for the "shake down" period included not only the final camp arrangements but actual small unit training.

Opinion among officers here was that the difficult problem of concentrating the greatest peacetime body of troops in United States history had been met with unusual success.

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France to Avoid Break With Italy; Parley Collapses

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for a day, Premier Mussolini replied that Italy's needs for colonial expansion and security of Italian colonists could not be satisfied by anything less than annexation of the large portion of Ethiopia bordering upon Eritrea and Somaliland and military occupation of the rest. The tone and terms of the response were such that not only the British but the French delegation as well felt further conversations would be futile.

Military Action Seen By Rome as Only Way Open With Addis Ababa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 19—No surprise or disappointment is felt in Italy over the breakdown of the Paris conversations. The result of the three days of diplomatic negotiations has been exactly what was anticipated here and for this reason satisfaction is expressed in Italian quarters that no more time will be wasted in a fruitless exchange of views which cannot reconcile the opposing attitude of the parties in the dispute.

In official circles here utmost indifference is openly manifested at the failure of the negotiations and the only comment offered foreign correspondents is that Italy's position remains absolutely unchanged and her future action in Ethiopia will be carried out according to plan.

Il Duce Inspects

To emphasize still further that only military action can satisfy Italy's claims and grievances against Ethiopia, Il Duce has purposely gone to South Italy to inspect two divisions of Blackshirts on the eve of their departure for East Africa.

It has long been realized here that various formulas hitherto suggested or under consideration for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute excluded the very solution which Italy considers indispensable for the fulfillment of her expansionist claims as a colonial power—namely military action to protect Italian possessions in East Africa against Ethiopian attack and to guarantee those economic and territorial concessions which Italy feels entitled to obtain in Ethiopia.

"Concessions" Scorned

Italy has absolutely no confidence in promises of vast economic concessions made by the Ethiopian Government. Similar promises made in the past were never fulfilled. Nothing but military action in the territory which Italy wants to exploit economically and which has been recognized as her own sphere of influence under existing treaties can satisfy Italian claims.

Here lies the fundamental divergence between England and Italy over the Ethiopian question. The former holds the Ethiopian problem may yet be settled by pacific means; the latter insists on military action—not for the sake of waging war but as the one and only means that can meet fully the Italian case.

No Compromise

The gulf dividing England and Italy is so wide it is almost impossible to bridge by compromise.

Il Duce gives no signs of receding from his position. On the contrary his intransigeance grows firmer each day. He still hopes that at the eleventh hour England will, like France, allow Italy a free hand in settling the dispute. But even if he fails to convince Britain of Italy's need for expansion in East Africa Premier Mussolini will not hesitate to go ahead and enforce by military action Italy's long-standing claims in Ethiopia.

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A Woman in the News

Wide World Photo

Mrs. Justine Wise Tulin
Justice in New York's Court of Domestic Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A SLENDER, composed young woman, with black hair and eyes of a real green, was sworn in for a 30-day term in New York the other day, as Justice in the Domestic Relations Court, preparatory to being given then a permanent appointment to succeed Justice Levy, who is retiring.

She is the first woman to hold judicial office in New York State higher than a magistracy. She did not take the bench under any misapprehension that she "knows it all"; she said, after she had been sworn in, that she would take her preliminary term to try and get the hang of things, and that then she would go on, learning as carefully as she could. She has an idea that most of the cases that come before that court have their roots down in the fortuitous economic difficulties that can assail individuals out of clear skies, and she would like to see courts gradually able to exert a curative influence over broken or breaking homes, too.

Mrs. Justine Wise Tulin is the daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise of the Free Synagogue. She has a boy seven, and her husband, who was an instructor in law at Yale when she was a student there, and whom she waited to marry until she had passed her examinations, passed on in 1932.

Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe

Justine Wise went to Barnard, and there she sprouted a social conscience. Then she took two years at Bryn Mawr, and then she went on to Radcliffe, all the while majoring in economics. She discovered she was interested in the way workmen's compensation would work, and she went to Geneva to put in some time studying it comparatively, there.

In 1925 she got a conception of what conditions can be on the wrong side of industrial law. She and two friends, under assumed names, went to Passaic and got jobs as textile workers in the mills. From the Central Employers Bureau of the Industrial Council of Passaic Woolen Manufacturers, they got cards which entitled them to "the privilege of looking for work." When they got the work, one half the card was retained by the bureau, and the other half by the mill superintendent, who jotted down comments on them and their work from time to time.

Conditions were not very good. Two women committed suicide because they found the world an impossible place in which to live, and more especially the mills, in which to earn a mere daily crust. Miss Wise stayed out 18 minutes at lunch time once or twice—the time allowed was 15 minutes, and the cafeteria where she had to get her lunch was a good long walk from the mill—and they made marks on her card for that.

She discovered the existence of company spies. And of a blacklist. And the hours of work were illegal, but the workers could take them or leave them—and, as they had to feed themselves and keep roofs over their heads, they took them. Yes, Miss Wise and her two friends found out quite a little about the mills. The mills also found out about them. And one day when she went to sign for her pay check, the mill superintendent snapped it between his fingers instead of giving it to her, and said coldly, "What d'you mean, trying to spy on me? I know who you are. You're the Rabbi's daughter, and you're going to be handed over to the police for taking money under false pretenses."

Labor and Industrial Democracy

Well, that was a bluff, because he couldn't afford to have the police ask questions on his side, as well as on Miss Wise's side; so he discharged her; and she went forth from the mill thinking that one of the great goals of mankind is properly a reduction of the waste of human and economic energies in industrial life. And she wondered, too, if it might not be possible to use the labor of industrial workers as a basis for fixing and promoting ideas of industrial democracy.

She decided to have some courses in law, so she went to Yale, and they made her a member of Coif, which is the honorary legal society, because she seemed to have a flair for law, and she edited the Law Journal for a while, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1928.

In the fall of 1929 she was appointed a referee in the New York State Department of Labor. In her spare time she did some painting and sculpture, and she could be either a good painter or a good sculptress now, except that she thinks it is more worth her while to try to do something about those of her fellow human beings who are not having a very happy time in this world.

Some months ago, after she had made a reputation as assistant corporation counsel in New York City, in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau in the law department, she was made legal assistant to Mr. Oswald W. Knauth, who was then administering the relief machinery. She is an authority on workmen's compensation but she has done very little social welfare work per se; she is vastly interested in trade unionism, but she has never had any particular absorption in matters of children's welfare, and the trying subject of broken homes. Nevertheless, Mr. LaGuardia divined in her a fine working and intellectual machinery that he believed would be useful in the Domestic Relations Court; he knew she would not be likely to do much crusading, because that is not her temperament; but she would take a realistic view of a very important aspect of social welfare work, and so he appointed her.

It will probably please Rabbi Wise. He and Mrs. Wise were on the way to Palestine when the appointment was made, and they would not be in New York to see their daughter sworn in for her new job or be with her when she came home at night after her first day as Justice of the Domestic Relations Court.

Perhaps that was too bad. Perhaps it made no difference. At any rate, Justine Wise Tulin has gone to work, to try and do a good constructive job, worthy of a thoughtful daughter of a great father.

Kansas City Offers Spacious PWA Hall For Party Meetings

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19 (AP)—PWA project No. 954 will be Kansas City's trump card in a determined bid for both national political conventions in 1936. It's a $6,500,000 auditorium.

The mammoth limestone structure, well under way, is so big that it could house such a convention with all its committees—and at the same time accommodate a motorcar show on its 5½-acre exhibition floor, a grand opera company in a 3000-capacity theater and a play in another theater. Soundproofing will make it impossible for any one of the four shows to be aware of the others. The building covers an entire city block.

Overshadowing Convention Hall just across the street where Herbert Hoover was nominated for President by the Republicans in 1928, the auditorium proper will be large enough for 5000 convention delegates. Rimming the convention floor is a series of balconies capable of seating 15,000 spectators.

"Four stories of conference rooms of all sizes would make it unnecessary for political committees to trek from hotel to hotel to meet," said H. F. McElroy, city manager of Kansas City. "Ramps and stairways lead to them from the big floor. The air-cooling system will be so arranged that we can maintain any temperature desired in any room."

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'Europe Today' As Seen at Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

mous development of the air force, the transformation of the juvenile Fascist sporting organizations into military organizations, the pre- and post-military training imposed upon the whole male population, all go to prove the profound change which is being forced upon the Italian people—the transformation of Italian civicism into militarism.

Totalitarian Militarism

Faced with this totalitarian militarism, all the forces which could work for peace are thrust completely into the background. The idea of peace today finds no paladin in Italy. It exists potentially, but without actual and tangible expression. Pacifist ideas are banned, made suspect, and ridiculed in a dozen ways—in the school, in the press, by propaganda. Every manifestation of present-day Italian life is of a militant character.

As was the case in ancient Rome, from which Signor Mussolini has copied freely, the Italian citizen today is a "soldier" for 50 years of his life. When six, the boy enters the Fascist military organization as a "Son of the She-Wolf," at 8 he becomes a "Balilla," at 14 an "Avanguardista," at 18 a "Giovane Fascista," at 21 he does his military service; then, until late in life, he is always liable to be called upon for further training.

It is not surprising, therefore, that with this method of complete military education, the very mentality of the Italian people has become as militant as are the institutions among which it develops.

Ridicule League

Nor it it surprising that in the eyes of a people completely militarized as is the Italian nation, the international institutions which have been created for the maintenance and safeguard of peace should also appear vain, full of artifice, and positively ridiculous. This is true as regards both the League of Nations and the idea of disarmament, the Kellogg Pact, and the present European tendencies which are opposed to warlike adventures and activities in Europe or outside Europe.

The League of Nations has never been really popular in this country. Il Duce in innumerable speeches and articles showed himself an opponent of the League; the press scoffed at it; public opinion smiled at it.

Every difficulty that the League encountered in its difficult tasks was immediately interpreted in Italy as a sign of its innate inefficiency, and in view of the militant character of Italian policy, the methods used by Geneva found themselves constantly in contrast with what is usually called the Fascist method and style.

An equal contempt was displayed at every opportunity as regards disarmament. A well-known Roman publicist, editor of a leading journal, in referring to disarmament always linked to the word "disarmament" the adjective "so-called": the so-called Disarmament Conference, so-called disarmament, and so on.

It is clear that in this way in course of time diplomacy itself, as a means of expression and instrument of political labors, has lost much prestige in Italy.

Not that Italy has ever given up the use of the political instrument which goes by the name of diplomacy; indeed, it is necessary to go back a good way in Italian history, as far as the time of the great maritime Republics, to find a similarly intense diplomatic activity on the part of Italy such as exists in this Fascist epoch. Italian diplomacy has assumed a character of omnipresence; it is found everywhere and at all times, even in places and circumstances where no real Italian interests exist. And this Italian ubiquity, this omnipresence so accentuated by every possible means, gives the public the impression that everywhere there are Italian interests to defend and watch.

The militaristic development of the Italian nation, as manifested today, was not entered upon right at the start of Fascism. Indeed, it is only a few years since Signor Mussolini himself put forward an instrument for European pacification—the Four-Power Pact. Everyone now knows the unfortunate history of that pact which, after being signed by England, France, Germany and Italy, never began to function. This pact was to have been the extension of the Fascist hierarchical idea, which had been realized at home, into the international political field. By its means, according to Il Duce's plan, a hierarchical system should be set up among the European nations in which the great powers should decide the fate of the Continent.

Race for War

This plan and program having failed, Signor Mussolini began the militarization of Italy on a large scale to show the world that, his idea of peace having been refused, the only solution remaining was the race for power, conquest, the force of arms, war.

The hierarchical solidarity envisaged in the Four-Power Pact not taking hold upon the mind of Europe—so much the worse for Europe, Fascism seemed to say. This idea having been rejected there remained in the Fascist conception and practice only the substratum of force.

Italian policy today has as its goal only territorial expansion. The Ethiopian problem lies absolutely in the root of the whole of Italian foreign policy; to such a degree—affirm those who know what is going on—that Signor Mussolini is personally supervising every detail, even the smallest, of the military questions inherent in that problem, leaving the handling of the other diplomatic questions to his collaborators.

Il Duce has one single aim, a single thought: the conquest of Ethiopia.

As the historic period of the great colonization adventures has definitely ended and, therefore, the present is a far from propitious time for the Italian undertaking in East Africa, Italy is compelled to concentrate all her energies in a tremendous effort to realize her expansionist plan. It is clear that the whole of the Italian strength will be gathered for and absorbed by a powerful thrust in the Black Continent. Hence the question spontaneously arises: What in the meantime will be the European policy of Italy?

Status Quo

Italy's policy is, and will increasingly be, aimed toward the maintenance of the status quo on the European continent, until such time when some shifting of the equilibrium shall occur to distract her attention from East Africa and oblige her to be present also in Europe. Hence Italy will seek to keep on good terms with all the European nations, including Germany — indeed, with Germany above all.

At the same time she will attempt to draw nearer to the Little Entente, and her efforts to this end will be directed especially toward Yugoslavia. Only one European political problem directly affecting Italian interests remains somewhat uncertain: the future of Austria. One may imagine, even though it is not probable, that Germany, at a moment when Italy is heavily engaged in Ethiopia, might attempt to resume her activity in favor of the "Anschluss." In this case, assuming that the method chosen should be the violent and unexpected "putsch," the consultation between the great powers in favor of the independence of Austria envisaged in various treaties would not meet the case. This is why Signor Mussolini is concentrating on completing and increasing Italian armaments and military effectives. It is said that along the Italian frontier bordering on Austria, troops will be stationed in much greater numbers than in the past.

The formula of Italian European policy, therefore, is the maintenance of peace and of equilibrium in Europe during the Ethiopian conflict, but an increase of armaments and of territorial effectives in case the established equilibrium breaks down.

British Ministers Called to London By Ethiopian Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—Britain's reply to the breakdown of the Paris three-power conference is to recall the British cabinet members from their holidays for a special meeting to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

On his way to London to meet the British representative at the Paris parley, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, who is arriving from Paris tonight, Sir Samuel Hoare saw the King at Sandringham. At the same time Sir Robert Vansittart, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is now on his way to Air-les-Bains to give Mr. Stanley Baldwin first-hand information on the latest developments. This will enable the Prime Minister to fix the date for a full Cabinet meeting within a week or 10 days. Most of the Ministers are holidaying in Britain and could be called to London within 24 hours.

It is believed that at first only the members of the Cabinet's Ethiopian subcommittee will be called. Their task will be to consider the whole position and put definite proposals before the full Cabinet.

One of the first questions to be considered by the Cabinet is licenses for export of arms to Ethiopia and Italy. At present licenses to the two countries are being withheld. In view of Italy's hardening attitude, British public opinion feels the present embargoes are unfair to Ethiopia and should be rescinded forthwith.

After the Cabinet has met there is some talk of Parliament being specially summoned but the present indications are this will not be necessary and that the intervening time between now and the League Council's meetings will be spent carefully preparing the British case for Geneva. The case, it is emphasized and re-emphasized here, is not just one of a conflict between a big power and a small, undeveloped state. Downing Street sees in it the whole grave issue of the new order versus the old, of the collective system, Kellogg Pact and sanctity of treaties versus the pre-war system of international anarchy.

Every British move in the dispute has been communicated to the United States' representatives here and at Paris. It is also learned that France—of her own accord—is fully appreciating the British stand on the bigger issue and is behind London.

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'Road to War'

Washington, Aug. 19

SENATORS Clark and Nye turned over to the Foreign Relations Committee the following hitherto unpublished letter, written in 1915 by Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, and sent to President Wilson:

The Secretary of State,
Washington, Sept. 6, 1915

"Personal,"
My dear Mr. President:

Doubtless Secretary McAdoo has discussed with you the necessity of floating government loans for the belligerent nations, which are purchasing such great quantities of goods in this country, in order to avoid a serious financial situation which will not only affect them but this country as well.

Briefly, the situation, as I understand it, is this: Since Dec. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, our exports have exceeded our imports by nearly a billion dollars, and it is estimated that the excess will be from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1915, a billion and three quarters. Thus for the year 1915 the excess will be approximately two and a half billions of dollars.

It is estimated that the European banks have about three and a half billions of dollars in gold in their vaults. To withdraw any considerable amount would disastrously affect the credit of the European nations, and the consequence would be a general state of bankruptcy.

Face Restriction of Outputs

If the European countries cannot find means to pay for the excess of goods sold to them over those purchased from them, they will have to stop buying and our present export trade will shrink proportionately. The result would be restriction of outputs, industrial depression, idle capital and idle labor, numerous failures, financial demoralization and general unrest and suffering among the laboring classes.

Probably $1,750,000,000 of the excess of European purchases can be taken care of by the sale of American securities held in Europe and by the transfer of trade balances of Oriental countries, but that will leave $750,000,000 to be met in some other way. Furthermore, even if that is arranged, we will have to face a more serious situation in January, 1916, as the American securities held abroad will have been exhausted.

I believe that Secretary McAdoo is convinced that I agree with him that there is only one means of avoiding this situation which would so seriously affect economic conditions in this country, and that is the flotation of large bond issues by the belligerent governments. Our financial institutions have the money to loan and wish to do so.

On account of the great balance of trade in our favor, the proceeds of these loans would be expended here. The result would be a maintenance of the credit of the borrowing nations based on their gold reserve, a continuance of our commerce at its present volume and industrial activity, with the consequent employment of capital and labor and national prosperity.

Gave "Impressions" on "Credit Loans"

In October, 1914, after a conference with you, I gave my "impressions" to certain New York bankers in reference to "credit loans," but the general statement remained unaffected. In drafting the letter of Jan. 20, 1915, to Senator Stone I sought to leave out a broad statement and to explain merely the reasons for distinguishing between "general loans" and "credit loans." However, Mr. Bryan thought it well to repeat the August declaration and it appears in the first sentence of Division 13 of the letters, a copy of which I enclose.

On March 31, 1915, another press statement was given out from the department which read as follows:

"The State Department has from time to time received information directly or indirectly to the effect that belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credits in various sums. While loans to belligerents have been disapproved, this Government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved—it has simply taken no action in the premises and expressed no opinion."

Manifestly, the Government has committed itself to the policy of discouraging general loans to belligerent governments. The practical reasons for the policy at the time we adopted it were sound, but basing it on the ground that loans are "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality" is now a source of embarrassment. This latter ground is as strong today as it was a year ago, while the practical reasons for discouraging loans have largely disappeared.

"More Money Than We Can Use"

We have more money than we can use. Popular sympathy has become crystallized in favor of one or another of the belligerents to such an extent that the purchase of bonds would in no way increase the bitterness of partisanship or cause a possibly serious situation.

Now, on the other hand, we are face to face with what appears to be a critical economic situation, which can only be relieved, apparently, by the investment of American capital in foreign loans to be used in liquidating the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States.

Can we afford to let a declaration as to our conception of the "true spirit of neutrality," made in the first days of the war, stand in the way of our national interests which seem to be seriously threatened?

If we cannot afford to do this, how are we to explain away the declaration and maintain a semblance of consistency?

My opinion is that we ought to allow the loans to be made for our own good. I have been seeking some means of harmonizing our policy, so unconditionally announced, with the flotation of general loans. As yet I have found no solution to the problem.

Secretary McAdoo considers that the situation is becoming acute and that something should be done at once to avoid the disastrous results which follow a continuance of the present policy.

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT LANSING

Senators Demand Neutrality Action

(Continued from Page 1)

placed Mr. Bryan three months earlier because the latter's policy was too pacific. The President indicated to Secretary Lansing that the previous loan policy should be reversed, and that the United States should start advancing the money to pay for the war.

Senators Nye and Clark use this letter to good advantage in urging a prior arms embargo policy. They say:

"If Congress imposes no restrictions on munitions sales and shipments before a war breaks out in Europe, it will be impossible for Congress to form a policy later without incurring representations that such a new policy involved the taking of sides against one particular belligerent. As your committee is aware, every embargo after a war is declared affects belligerents unequally.

New Threat of War

"With these official statements before us, it is an inescapable conclusion that the policy of the United States must be fixed before the declaration of a European war or not fixed at all. In that event, we face the danger of drifting into another European war as we did before.

"Since the matter of an embargo on foreign loans and credits to belligerents is before you now, we specifically invite your attention to the danger of allowing a repetition of the same historical development which led to entangling foreign alliances, and for which the United States still has to pay billions in uncollected war debts."

Roads From Toronto To Relieve Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Two new highways north from this city, one to the west and one to the east, to relieve traffic conditions of overcrowding and congestion on the Yonge Street artery, a thoroughfare over which thousands travel north every week end to lakes and beaches, are planned by the Ontario Department of Highways.

The eastern road is expected to take the tourist and week-end trippers out the Kingston Road and north past the east side of Lake Simcoe. Old roads are to be used in the new highway.

Work has already been in progress for a year on the westerly highway, which will be a direct route to Barrie, the Muskoka lakes and northern Ontario. By avoiding this city, it will save some 14 miles between here and Barrie.

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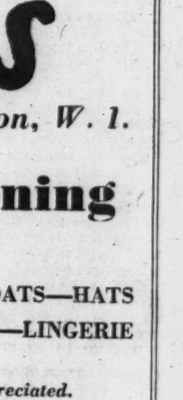
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Finns Halt Fascism's March by Upholding Democracy

Former Russian Grand Duchy becomes independent republic whose people love liberty and seek to prove that parliamentary government deserves to continue. Lutheran Church has done much to establish democratic principles.

Finland Moves Ahead
First of four articles showing the progress made in the north European Republic which used to be a minor part of Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—It is a heartening experience for one who retains faith in liberal democratic principles to visit Finland, a former Grand Duchy of Russia, whose people have spent the 16 years since they formed an independent Republic in seeking to demonstrate that a parliamentary system, when it is supported by an enlightened and liberty-loving population, is just as workable in this modern age as it has ever been.

Finland is a small country. Its population of 3,700,000 is little more than that of the city of Moscow. While its area is about double that of Great Britain and a fifth larger than Italy's, only 7 per cent of its land surface is arable; its wealth lies largely in its forests and herds. But in this day of conquering dictatorships in Europe, Finland, because of its success in stabilizing liberal democracy, has an importance out of all proportion to its size.

The Finnish people, like all others in Europe, have heard the strident cries of emerging dictators: "Parliamentary democracy is outmoded. You must accept one kind of dictatorship or another. Will you choose Fascism or Communism?" And they have responded firmly, "We shall accept no dictatorship. We shall fight now, as we have in the past, for liberal democracy."

They have applauded the words of Premier Toivo Mikael Kivimäki: "Finland, where serfdom never existed and where one may observe the development of democratic legality for nearly 10 centuries, is incapable of submitting to any sort of slavery."

Democracy Best

Since 1917 the Finnish people have fought a bitter civil war to save the country from Bolshevism, and have waged a longer and more subtle struggle against Fascism. Today, with characteristic modesty, their leaders declare:

"Our people, thanks to their innate common sense, have reached for themselves the conclusion that liberal democracy is the best of all possible forms of government."

How is one to explain that while Russia experiences the "dictatorship of the proletariat," and while all other former dependencies of the Russian Empire have accepted various forms of dictatorship, Finland alone has emerged as a pure democracy?

In the first place, Finland's cultural heritage has come from Sweden, not from Russia. In addition it seems to this observer that three factors have saved Finland for democracy:

1. A true religious spirit, preserved by the Lutheran Church which has enrolled more than 96 per cent of the people;
2. Widespread education, offered to the people of Finland long before the Russian Revolution;
3. A free and civic-minded womanhood, encouraged and cultivated for more than a century.

Church of the People

The Lutheran Church, introduced into Finland from Sweden in the sixteenth century, has never set in the formalistic molds which so weakened the Russian Orthodox Church that it fell before the onslaughts of atheistic Bolsheviks. In Finland the church has kept close to the people, has cultivated the simple democratic principles which they admire, has taken the lead in mass education which provided the new Republic with its principal source of strength.

Compulsory education has come to Finland only with the Republic, but vigorous national leaders had reduced illiteracy to small proportions long before Finland became independent of Russia. For centuries education was available only in Swedish, and not until the great Finnish language revival which began early in the nineteenth century were the doors to learning opened to the Finnish-speaking peasantry, about 70 per cent of the population. From 1860 onward the Finnish educational movement made swift progress, swept along by devoted leaders and the passionate desire of the people to learn. Today the Finnish educational system compares favorably with any in the world, illiteracy does not exist, and higher education is available to any Finnish boy or girl capable of receiving it.

Literate Motherhood

Forty years ago an Englishwoman, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, visited Finland and was amazed to discover the freedom and widespread education of women. She predicted: "The future of Finland will be the outcome of its enlightened system of education, for the learning of the mothers will benefit sons lying in their cradles today."

The present position of Finland amply justifies that prediction. The Republic of Finland, created during the period of European enthusiasm for parliamentary democracy which immediately followed the World War, has survived where most other new republics have succumbed to dictatorships. For this fact major credit must be given to those farsighted leaders of the nineteenth century who prepared broad foundations for the coming republic by making education universal and cheap, by strengthening and liberalizing the religious spirit of the people, and by placing Finnish women on an equal status with men in education, in work, and even in government.

By Courtesy of The Consulate General of Finland at New York City

Active and Contented
Upper—South Harbor and the Busy Market Place of Helsingfors, Finland. Lower—Airplane View of the Finnish Archipelago

studies of the College of Handicraft at Rhondda, South Wales, had something to say on this subject. "To train up a generation of children by practical work in school to realize that production rather than exploitation should be the aim in life," he said, "is bound to have reactions of great social consequence."

But matters, it was agreed, are still too vague. Educationalists are still too complacent. The "whole man" doctrine is still far from practical acceptance.

The advocates of education through the hands, however, are not the only offenders in proscribing excellencies which they do not properly fulfill. There are the advocates of education through the eye.

Mr. F. A. Ring, the representative of the National Union of Teachers on Panels and Committees of the British Film Institute, declared that the advocates of the eye as an educational medium lag even behind those of the hand. Visual education is so little known and appreciated that it demands urgent consideration, he said—at least so far as Great Britain is concerned.

In Great Britain, only about one school in 500 is equipped with a film projector; the number of educational films is rather less than 3000 of all sizes and types. But the main trouble lies with the teacher, because the teacher has not yet felt satisfied that the requirements of the film can be met.

Producers Need Advice

Few producers, he said, have grasped the potentialities of the school market; even fewer have realized the necessity for consultation with teachers upon the type of film required. And yet, Mr. Ring said, here in the film lie opportunities for making "real" those very abstractions which, while they remain abstractions, make for separations and misunderstandings. Here are opportunities for telling the child, through his eye as well as his ear, that human beings are at work for his happiness and comfort all over the world—in the rubber plantations of Malaya, the wool mills of Yorkshire, in mines and factories. That he is, indeed, just part of a great human interdependent whole.

Such fundamental facts, Grover C. Bowman, superintendent of schools of North Adams, Mass., said, need the clearest of understanding. "Our thinking about education," he said—in dealing specially with the non-professional education of intending teachers—"is chaotic in these days of rapid change." And yet, he said, at a time when almost all our social institutions are in a state of flux, and there is uncertainty and an apparent lack of direction, it is in the field of teaching that stability, coherence and real values should first be determined.

It is necessary, he said, to understand that the life of the human race, like that of the individual, is not a collection of unrelated dead segments, but a continuous process of growth, and that the nexus which joins generation to generation is education.

Selecting From Past

It is necessary, too, in attempting to determine the contents of this education, to select with wisdom that of the past which continues to give satisfaction and functions in the development of a better world and to join it to the progressive idealism of modern thinking, to "that which makes our modern world meaningful, and gives man a happy adjustment to it—to that which makes it possible for man to accomplish complete integration with it."

"We are," said Superintendent Bowman, "at a critical point in the history of western civilization. Justice demands what, in America, we call the New Deal, in which the principles of Christianity and ethics very really become the actuating motives of all human relations. The teacher must somewhere receive the faith that human history has a purpose and that its destiny is not the result of blind brute competition, with its ever recurring chaos and destruction."

The belief that man has sufficient intelligence to plan and create a great society must, he said, be the base of education. The responsibility of keeping this belief alive gives to education its fullest and deepest meaning.

Idealist Teachers See Crisis For World Education System

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 17 — Educationalists are uneasy. This fact has become increasingly evident as the week allotted to the discussions of the World Federation of Education Associations here has passed.

Yesterday the final sessions were held. Last night saw the closing general meeting. The 2000-odd delegates said their farewells and scattered; but they scattered with a distinct sense that all is not as they would have it in the world of education.

The fact of the matter is that people who attend international conferences are usually enthusiasts. If they were not, they would not attend. They are also idealists; and idealists are wont to see a good deal further than seems within reach of practical attainment and so to feel discomforted. Constantly, during the sessions of the past week, the questions have arisen, "In a changing world, is everything being done for the child who will experience the full measure of the changes?" "Are educational systems fully adapted to meet the future?" "Is due preparation being made, and, if not, how can it be made?".

The "Whole Man"

One point which has emerged by way of answer to the problem of preparedness, or lack of preparedness, has been quite definitely noticeable. It is the almost universal acceptance of the conclusion that education, if it is to be of the "whole man" with a "whole life" to live, cannot be carried out unless it is directed toward the "whole man"—directed, that is, toward eye, and hand, and emotions, and appreciations, and loyalties, as well as toward brain.

Dr. Frank Smith, of Leeds University, dealt with this subject in addressing the Educational Crafts Section. Possibly, he pointed out, one of the greatest needs of the next generation will be that of adaptability—the possession of a readiness to re-learn and to change according to circumstances while retaining an equitable precision and reliability of character. With greater leisure ahead, the child of the growing generation should be prepared for a wide range of non-vocational activities. He should not be stereotyped nor limited.

Yet, said Dr. Smith, what is modern education doing to secure such abilities to the child? Can it be said that it is training even for leisure when teachers contentedly allow the boy they have cared for in the matter of crafts up to the age of 14, to drift away, in the fond belief that he will continue in the way he has been started?

What With?

How can he continue? Dr. Smith asked. He has no tools, no bench, no material, no space, no encouragement. All such things, which were provided at school, are suddenly taken from him, and educationalists delude themselves into the belief that they have fulfilled—so far as this child is concerned—the work they had to do.

In earlier days, Dr. Smith said, life offered the child actual participation in manual activities when he left school. The carpenter, smith, weaver, cobbler were close about him. He could lend a hand. But modern industry has withdrawn itself. It has built itself large factories, and installed machinery and invented an iron routine for the worker.

The answer, Dr. Smith said, lies in the school. The school must supply what mechanical life has taken away, and it must supply it by fitting together a curriculum which will meet the needs of the situation, having regard to the nature of the child, the environment in which he lives and the future for which he is preparing.

Mr. Jonathan Lloyd, director of

Solution to Junior Crossword

S	T	R	I	F	E	D
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Hopson Demanded Emotional Appeal In Utility Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—With an agreement reached in conference at the White House last night to put through a compromise utility control bill, Howard C. Hopson, head of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, returned for the third time to the witness stand of the Senate lobby committee today for questioning on his spectacular fight against any measure for federal regulation of utilities.

He urged an appeal to "emotion" rather than to "reason," at one stage of this fight, evidence today showed.

The Press and Advertising

Mr. Hopson at the start of the testimony said his publicity department urged dropping anti-utility bill advertisements in the Miami papers, while he was in Florida last winter, on the ground that their circulation did not justify the expense, but that he intervened to save such advertisements after the Miami Herald printed a strong anti-regulation editorial. Mr. Hopson declared there was no connection between the events.

Explaining his general attitude to the press, Mr. Hopson said he did not see how "any reporter" could get the truth on the utility situation "without help."

Hopped in Where Needed

"There was so much propaganda coming out of Washington that we hopped in whenever we saw it and urged that the whole truth be published."

The Associated Gas representatives, Mr. Hopson said, saw "editors, proprietors, writers and managers of the Associated Press," and other associations, in an effort to have their own view of the controversy presented, he said.

While Mr. Hopson was broadcasting that the utility bill would "wreck the industry" he was also urging subordinates to buy all the operating companies they could get at fair prices, telegrams which Mr. Hopson sent from Miami showed.

Sought to Get in Line

One reason for continuing the purchase policy, Mr. Hopson said, was to bring A. G. E. into line with the provision of the holding company bill requiring economic and geographic unity of such companies.

Mr. Hopson's testimony was occasionally stormy, and at one time Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, silenced an argument with a shout, and declared that if the utilities man continued irrelevant testimony instead of answering questions, he "would take it up with the Senate."

A minute later Mr. Hopson charged Senator Black was "putting words into my mouth."

Two weeks after reinstating A. G. E. Advertising in Miami, Mr. Hopson told Senator Black, a press association story appeared in Washington carrying a release from the Gadsden Commitee of Utility Executives. This did not appear in Florida at first, and Mr. Hopson said the report was furnished the Miami Herald by the Florida Power & Light Company, and published under an Associated Press Washington date line.

Wanted More Emotion

Mr. Hopson in a telegram to his office from Florida told his executives they were appealing too much to "reason" and should appeal more to "emotion" in the advertising campaign against the utility bill. Emphasis on alleged destruction of the investment of "widows" in utility stocks was urged.

"Did you ever talk of emotion rather than reason when you were selling these stocks to widows?" asked Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana.

Blamed Government

"These stocks have declined about 93 per cent in value, and most of this decline occurred before the holding company bill was introduced."

Mr. Hopson blamed governmental interference for decline in stock prices. Incidentally, he declared that rate reduction in electricity did not reduce income, which actually tended to rise, but that it cut down net revenues.

U. S. Welcomes Invitation To Naval Parley.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The United States will be glad to accept a British invitation to a preliminary naval conference in October, it became known in official circles here, but does not cling to great optimism for success. The invitation which the British Government is reported to have issued has not yet reached Washington, but will receive a cordial affirmative reply.

Whether the October meetings can produce the long-desired break in the naval deadlock is still as baffling a question as ever, particularly in the light of reports from Tokyo that Japan may not even be willing to confer. And even if all the treaty powers foregather, little progress has been made in naval views since the London conversations last autumn. Indeed, it is increasingly clear that no hope of actual reduction of sea strengths exists and that limitation to agreed levels somewhat higher than present naval tonnages is the best prospective settlement.

Ratios Scrapped

However, there is now tacit agreement that the ratio system of limitation must be scrapped. Whether this means much or litite remains to be seen. The proposed alternative, a declaration of building programs which would be binding upon the powers, would in effect produce indirect ratios. If building programs are not thus declared, only "qualitative limitations" of gunpowder types and such would remain. Real limitation, as well as ratios, would have gone by the board.

Nevertheless, banishment of the ratio idea, which acted as a stigma to powers with inferior strengths, should be useful in producing an atmosphere of free co-operation, and that much progress in naval negotiation may be said to have been gained.

Guffey Bill Passage Makes Rest Easier

(Continued from Page 1)

performance of any contracts in which federal funds are involved.

The Walsh bill has been passed by the Senate and is pending in the House. Both measures are part of a group of bills which have risen out of the embers of NRA.

Bank Bill Only Formality

Included in the final program is the omnibus banking bill which has been ironed out in conference and requires only approval of the conference report by both houses. Final action on this measure is merely a formality.

The conference which puts its stamp of approval on this program designed to give the President the bulk of what he has asked the present Congress to enact, was attended, in addition to the President and Senator Robinson by: Vice-President Garner; Speaker Joseph W. Byrns; Representative Edward F. Taylor (D), Colorado, House majority leader; Senator Pat Harrison (D.), Mississippi, chairman of Senate Finance Committee; Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.), Kentucky, prominent adminstration supporter; Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.), North Carolina, chairman House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative John J. O'Connor (D.), New York, chairman House Rules Committee.

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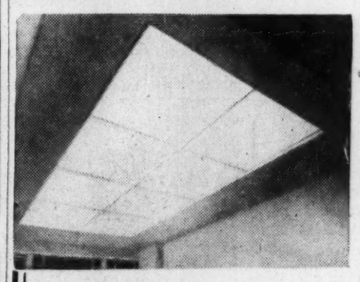
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Streamline Decides To Go

By Little Brown Brother

STARLING sat on his rustic arch. He was silent, neither whistling nor flapping his wings. A song, sweet and clear, was coming from the hedge. Robin was singing his autumn song—singing alone, for the garden choir had thinned, and many a sweet singer was missing.

There had been a touch of frost during the night, and in the morning Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, with the family, appeared at Rook's tall elm to tell him they were off at last.

"And please, Rook, will you take care of our nest?" they asked. "Next spring, when we begin to think of apple-blossom and sweet-smelling lanes, it will draw us back across the sea."

"I will see to it, Swallow," Rook answered gravely. "It will be there when you come back."

Then the swallows twittered good-by to the Crumb Man and his Mate who were watching under the rustic arch.

"There's a plucky mother for you," said the Crumb Man. "Fancy taking those babies six thousand miles, and not turning a feather! Well, say 'au revoir.' They will be back next year."

The following day Starling sat on his rustic arch alone.

"Starling!" called Wren. "I know something."

"You know too much, Wren."

"Yes, but I found him! I think you ought to know about him."

"Him?" Starling was curious. "All right. I'll come."

Wren took him to the toolshed and there, huddled dejectedly on the roof, was a small swallow.

Starling blinked.

"Why, Streamline, what brings you here? Your people went yesterday," he said.

"I know, Starling. I got left behind."

"Why didn't you see that you went with the crowd?"

"I can't fly well enough," whimpered Streamline. "I am the youngest, and I am only just learning."

"But you could easily have learned to fly on the way."

"I heard them talking about a place called the sea," faltered the swallow, "and having to meet the wind, and—I—didn't—want to go."

"I believe you have been a baby. Never mind! I'll fetch Rook, and see what can be done."

"Rooky," said Starling, when he reached Rook's tall elm, "young Streamline has been left behind."

Rook stared. "My word, Starling," he said, "how did that happen?"

"He belonged to the last brood, and couldn't fly well. I think he was afraid of the journey."

"We must see what we can do for the little chap."

"Cheer up, Streamline," said Rook, when they got back to the toolshed. "We will soon put you on your way."

"Oh, Rook, I'm such a small bird to go so far with such little wings," said Streamline.

"Yes," said Rook, "but such marvelous wings! See, long and pointed; special wings, not like Starling's or Wren's. Thousands of these small wings go away every year and come back again. Such a wonderful thing! Not even the Crumb Man can do that."

"I heard the Crumb Man say that distance is nothing to a swallow," said Starling.

Streamline began to stare in astonishment, and preened his feathers with a little gesture of pride.

"Now," said Starling briskly, "we will soon have you ready."

"It's too late," protested Streamline. "They've gone. I don't want to fly by myself; I shouldn't know the way."

"All swallows know the way," said Rook. "They don't have to be shown."

"Can't I stay here in the garden with you and Starling and the Crumb Man?" pleaded Streamline.

Rook shook his head. "You wouldn't like the garden in winter," he said.

"What is winter, Rook?"

"Swallows never know winter. The bare trees and chill gray days are not for them. They are birds of sunshine. There are people in those sunny lands who will look for you as they sit on their terraces. You will see wonderful places, and then you will come back and tell us all about the marvelous things we miss here in the garden."

"Yes," put in Starling, "and when the Crumb Man sees you again he will know that spring has come."

There was a quiver of excitement in Streamline's wings.

"You will save a place for me, Rook?" he said.

"There is always a place for a swallow, Streamline," Rook replied.

Well, the first thing to be done was to practice flying. They all practiced. Up and down the garden Starling flew, Rook flapped and Wren flitted, and fluttering along with them went Streamline, round and round, from the arch to the tall elm, and then over the fields to the woods and back again.

At last Streamline beat them all. He could dart like an arrow, looping, diving and skimming, until his back flashed like polished steel.

"You'll do!" said Starling. "And now to find some late swallows."

Rook searched over the fields, Wren went round the gardens, and Starling flew to the next village.

"Hallo!" he said, coming upon a group on the telegraph wires. "Not gone yet?"

"Not yet, Starling," they replied.

Then Starling told them about Streamline.

"Can he fly?" "Is he any good?" they asked, and when they heard that he could fly splendidly they were all anxiety for him to join them.

So Starling and Rook saw that Streamline had a good meal, and then gave him the last piece of advice.

"Don't forget to keep with the others; give a call now and then and they will know where you are; and remember that everybody is willing to help you. There are wires on the lighthouses for birds to rest on; ships will shelter you in a storm, and the big birds men have made will help you across the mountains."

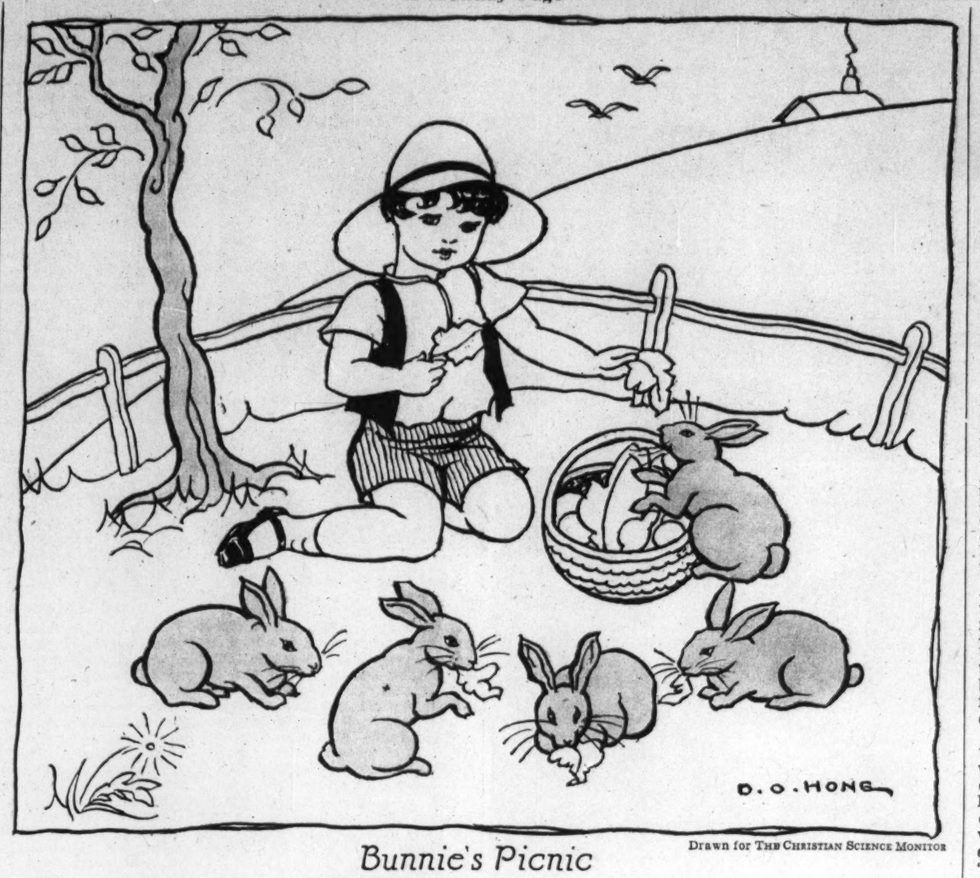
"I shall remember, Starling," said Streamline excitedly, "but I shall think most of the sunny gardens and the olive trees until I find that they are there."

Streamline was left with the band of swallows. The older ones welcomed him, and the younger ones made room for him between them.

"Good-by!" called Rook and Starling.

"Good-by!" he called back, cheerfully.

Next morning the swallows had gone.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bunnie's Picnic

This is little Peter Brown.
On the green grass he sits down,
While his wee pet bunnies, gray,
Hop right up in friendly way.
Juicy lettuce crisp and new,
They will gladly share with you.

DOROTHY O. HONE

The Pumpkin House

UP IN the blue sky was the sun, a round yellow ball. Down below in the field was the pumpkin, round and yellow too, set in the midst of its vines. Around the pumpkin some twenty fieldmice sat on their tails in a circle. They had been whispering among themselves for some time but now they were quiet as if awaiting something.

A merry little breeze passed by, rustling the pumpkin leaves, and one of the mice stepped out from the circle and raised his paw.

"Ready!" he squeaked. "Charge!"

Instantly those mice rushed against the pumpkin and pushing with all their strength rolled it out of the garden to a quiet, shady spot beneath the hickory tree.

Fanny Fieldmouse, who waited there, clapped her paws with delight. It was for her those mice had rolled the pumpkin. It was for her they had put their heads together and whispered and planned.

Fanny Fieldmouse wanted a home and those mice had decided to make her one. Beside her on the grass her household goods and chattels were spread out neatly, a bed made of oak, a table, two chairs (one for a guest), a picture of her great-grandfather framed in pine cones; and a cupboard filled with bowls made from hickory nuts. Fine, strong furniture, all of it, only needing a house.

No sooner had the pumpkin been rolled into place than those twenty fieldmice with their busy paws began scooping out the pumpkin meat. Fanny, watching, thought she had never seen such speed, such efficiency. Their whiskers were yellowed, so were their paws. Indeed, they were very like painted clowns. Indeed, they behaved very like painted clowns, running up and down the curved sides of the pumpkin, and jumping down the hole in the top! Not a sound from one of them and yet Fanny was certain they were enjoying themselves.

Before her bright eyes had winked forty times the pumpkin was hollowed out and the sheli, round and yellow, was ready for a door and windows.

"Will you have two windows or three, Miss Fanny?" the biggest mouse asked.

Fanny considered. "If it's not too much bother," she said at last, "I should like three."

"Three it is," the mouse answered, and with the help of two others cut three square windows and a wide door in the shell of the pumpkin.

"Now for a chimney," the littlest mouse said. He squinted an eye and looked up at the hole which had been made in the top. But while he stood there squinting a medium-sized mouse ran up the side of the pumkin, carrying a strip of birch bark. With considerable skill, Fanny thought, he rolled the birch bark until it looked like a tunnel, then fitted it neatly into the hole.

"Beautiful," Fanny cried, and with that those mice their tails swishing, carried in the furniture and set it up in the round, yellow house.

When each piece was in its place, two mice escorted Fanny to the threshold with much form and ceremony. The first mouse made a speech. He said, "Welcome, Miss Fanny, to Pumpkin House, the gift of your friends and neighbors."

And then Fanny Fieldmouse, her heart filled with gratitude and happiness, held out her paws and cried,

"My heartfelt thanks
To each kind mouse
For making real
The Pumpkin House.
"I want you all
When the sun is high
To come and dine
On pumpkin pie!"

Two Games

BEAN Bag Golf is a game that may be played in the house, when there is a large living-room or several adjoining rooms that can be used, or outdoors. On the lawn, among shrubbery, is a very good place to play it.

Ten receptacles—waste-baskets, boxes, or pans—numbered plainly with large figures, should be set in places not easy to reach one from another, behind obstacles, etc.

Each person is provided with a bean bag. The players start in turn from a certain spot called the base and throw into number one, and from that to number two, and so on through the successive "holes," taking as many shots as necessary during the passage.

The player must always stand on the spot occupied by the bean bag to make the next throw unless he has made a "hole," when he stands next to the receptacle to make the throw. The receptacles may take the players back and forth or across the ground in any direction.

Each player keeps count of the throws he has to make in order to progress from base to receptacle number ten and the one who does it with the least number of shots is the winner.

Snaps is a round-the-table game for a large or small group and requires a pack of cards containing letters of the alphabet. Two or three alphabets may be used. Logomachy or Anagram cards will do nicely, or the cards may be cut from cardboard and the letters printed on them plainly.

The leader holds the pack face downward. To start the game, he lifts the top card and places it face up on the table so that all can see, calling out—bird, animal, vegetable, flower, fruit, city, or any other group of words he wants to use.

If no one responds with a suitable name beginning with the letter within five seconds, the card is placed at the bottom of the pack. But whoever speaks first, giving the name within the five seconds, receives the card. The one holding the most cards, when all the usable letters seem to have been exhausted, is the winner.

It is best not to use such uncommon first letters at Q, X, Y, Z.

Johanna From the Black Forest

JOHANNA was a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little girl. Her flaxen hair was braided into two plaits and tied with a red ribbon. Over her red skirt she wore a white pinafore. She was very, very neat, as most little German girls are.

Johanna lived in a pretty little cottage, at the edge of the romantic Black Forest. She loved to stand under the towering pines and look up at the blue sky, peeping through the green tops of the great trees. She liked to listen to the happy songs of the birds high up in the branches.

In the spring, Johanna took her little basket and gathered sweet wild strawberries in the woods. Her mother put the berries into a white bowl and Johanna and her small brother Fritz had the delicious fruit for their supper, with freshly baked rye bread and heavy sweet cream. Johanna's mother often made strawberry jam from the wild berries, and the family enjoyed it all through the cold winter months.

Sometimes, in the summer, Johanna went with her parents and her little brother on picnics into the Black Forest. She and Fritz carried the picnic basket filled with good things. Johanna's mother always baked a very special cake with raisins, for picnic days, which she called "schnecken."

Johanna was always permitted to choose the picnic spot near a waterfall, and they would all sit on cushions of soft pine needles. Johanna's mother would tell the children some of the old fairy tales which originated in the Black Forest and which the world knows as "Grimm's Fairy Tales," because they were written down by two brothers named Grimm. Then Johanna's father would play his lute, a sweet-toned musical instrument, something like a guitar, and they would all sing old German songs.

Perhaps in no other country in the world are there so many songs for children to sing as in Germany. Johanna and Fritz sang about a little boy named "Hanschen Klein," which means "little Hans," who wandered out into the world, and about a Shepherdess and a Cuckoo Bird. The children loved to sing about the shepherdess because each verse ended with the words—

"Indes der Kuckuck immer schrie
Kuckkuck. Kuckuck."

Which means, "The cuckoo still cried as before, Cuckoo. Cuckoo."

They particularly loved this song, because their father worked in a clock shop making cuckoo clocks. Johanna and Fritz loved to watch him carve the parts for the clock out of the pine wood from the trees in the Black Forest. They never tired of waiting for the little wooden cuckoo bird to come out of his little house and chirp forth the hours in his gay little voice. They would join in with him, singing gaily "Kuckuck. Kuckuck."

Sometimes Johanna went with her mother into the lovely old city of Freiburg, which was not far away. Johanna liked to visit the old cathedral, which dates back to the twelfth century, and is famous the world over as an example of Gothic art. She liked to walk by the Merchants Hall, or Kaufhaus, and look at the statues of the German rulers on its walls. Sometimes Johanna and her mother went to a concert in the fine old Kornhalle, the concert hall. On other occasions they would walk through the university, and Johanna's mother would show her the old buildings.

Johanna always went back to the little cottage at the edge of the forest full of happy memories and beautiful things to tell to her small brother Fritz. And once in a while she felt a little bit sorry for all the children who did not live in southern Germany.

A Sparrow Helps Out

(A True Story)

IT WAS nesting time for birds in New England. A pair of robins chose a sheltered spot for their nest in the gutter under the eaves of a factory roof. The workers in the factory watched the building of the nest with as much interest as you might watch carpenters building a new house right next door.

The work was carefully and quickly finished. Soon the factory workers all knew that there were five blue eggs in the nest, and those who had never before seen real robin's-egg blue were very eager to peep into the nest. The father and mother birds took turns covering the eggs to keep them warm. It was while they were exchanging places that the factory people could see the blue eggs.

One morning the father bird waited a long time for his mate to return to the nest. The factory people were just as anxious as he was for the mother bird to come back. When an hour or more had passed, the robin on the nest began to call. Father Robin wanted Mother Robin to come back so that he could fly out to stretch his wings and get his dinner. But Mother Robin did not come! The factory people searched the tree-tops and some of the men even went down on the bit of green lawn by the fountain to see if they could find the mother bird.

It was getting late in the afternoon when the flutter of wings flying past the window caused a sigh of relief from the people at work.

"Oh, she's come!" they exclaimed, as they crowded on tiptoes to the window.

And then, what do you suppose they saw? It wasn't the mother robin at all! It was a dingy-looking little English sparrow who perched on the gutter. The robin's call now became a brisk chirp. The sparrow answered softly. In a few seconds, the robin flew off the nest and the little sparrow took his place.

The kind little sparrow covered the eggs, taking turns with the robin, until the young robins were hatched out. Then she did her best to bring worms to the hungry babies.

How Annie Mae Helped

ANNIE MAE sat right where Susan Jean had left her in the front window of the new book shop. She looked straight ahead and did not even wink her wax eyelids. Annie Mae was a doll, a pretty doll, with brown curls and eyes as blue as violets.

As she sat in the window, she was thinking doll thoughts—thinking about what Susan Jean had said to her that morning when she set her there.

"There, Annie Mae, dear," Susan Jean had said as she set her doll with her back against the wall, "you may sit here in the window and see what goes on in the street. It will be the very best place for you while I am busy."

Then Susan Jean had spread the doll's skirts out like a little fan all about her before she looked into the violet blue eyes and added: "You won't care if I leave you alone, will you, Annie Mae? You see, Dollies really cannot help much in a book shop."

Annie Mae did not say anything. Of course she would not; she was a very polite dolly, indeed. She just sat looking out of the window at the people going by. The window was quite empty except for herself, for the book shop was just opening that day.

But, as she sat there, Annie Mae's thoughts ran on:

"I wish I could help Susan Jean and her daddy make the shop ready; that I could take the books from the boxes and put them on the shelf in neat little rows. I wish I could take the big broom and sweep the floor.

"Oh, dear. This just being a doll makes me very tired sometimes." Still, Annie Mae just sat there in the window and said nothing.

Once Susan Jean came to look into the window space and smile at Annie Mae; she touched the brown curls with loving fingers.

"You are a good doll, Annie Mae," she said, and then she skipped back into the shop. Annie Mae smiled a doll smile. It made her face look very pleasant. How could she help it after Susan Jean had said such nice things about her?

"I can do that much," she thought; "I can look pleasant."

By and by the little shop was all clean and neat and ready for people who might want to come and buy books there. Susan Jean and her daddy sat on the high stools behind the selling tables and waited.

But no one came.

They waited and they waited. And still no one came.

"Oh, dear," Annie Mae heard Susan Jean say, "I do so hope we can sell just one book on our first day." As soon as she heard that Annie Mae began to hope so, too. So she kept looking out of the window. And, what is more, Annie Mae kept looking pleasant as she could.

At last a lady stopped before the window and looked straight at Annie Mae. She looked at her pretty brown curls and right into her violet blue eyes. Then the lady smiled at Annie Mae. But, best of all, she turned and went into the little book shop.

"Ding! Ding!" went the little shop bell to tell Susan Jean and her daddy that someone was coming. Someone was coming to buy a book. For that is what the lady did. She bought a lovely book, blue like Annie Mae's eyes, with gold letters across the top. As she left, she turned to Susan Jean and said:

"I should not have seen your little shop if it had not been for the dolly in the window. She was so pretty I stopped to look at her; then I saw the books." Out there in the window Annie Mae heard every word.

"I did help," thought Annie Mae. But that was all she had time to think, for just then Susan Jean came to the window and gave her a regular big bear hug.

"Annie Mae," she said, her cheek against the soft, brown curls, "you are the dearest dolly in the world. I shall never say that you cannot help again—ever."

Susan Jean Came and Smiled at Her

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

The Studio Cat

TO MANY children Sandy needs no introduction, for he is a member of a studio staff, and whenever children arrive to have their photographs taken Sandy comes forward to keep them from feeling shy and to play with them in his own good-tempered way.

There used to be a time when the camera man, after hiding his head inside a black cloth, popped out to tell the children to "watch for the birdie." But that was a silly sort of game because there was no bird there, and something else had to be thought of. So Sandy was taken on, and has been a complete success.

The moment he appears everything else is forgotten, for he almost rivals Snubs in friendliness, and will go on purring even when his beautiful tail is inadvertently pulled. Sometimes, however, dogs happen to come to the studio who have not been taught how to treat cats, and then Sandy has to be kept in the background.

One day, to amuse a little girl, Sandy was put on the stool on which she had been sitting. To her delight, instead of jumping off, he posed for his picture, evidently thinking his turn had come to be photographed. So a plate was quickly put into the camera, click went the shutter, and here is Sandy's very own self for you to see.

Sandy

Keep Those Happy Moments

Take a camera along and bring back vivid souvenirs of your vacation. . . . Cameras of all types and photographic supplies may be purchased at many of the stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor . . . Monitor advertisers will gladly show you how best to record those happy vacation moments . . . When you desire expert film development service, this, too, may be had at Monitor-advertised stores.

A Ship A-Sailing

"FOUR o'clock on a cold and frosty morning," and a strident voice broke the stolen peace of our cabin.

"Rise up, you landlubbers, lying down below, below, below," the voice chanted, in what it believed to be the tune of a sea shanty.

Opening hatches, rattling of gear, the clumping of feet on deck, and the roar of a primus, all fulfilled their purpose. Two landlubbers perforce arose to salute the dawn. It was but the promise of a dawn, for at four o'clock the sky was low overhead, weighed down with cloud and mist; the shore had retreated into the distance, and the houses of the village had not yet shaken themselves free, but clung to each other, huddling and cuddling in the cold, gray light.

The river itself was sleepy, lapping round the yacht and her dinghy, swinging her and the other craft on their moorings, first a wave-length in one direction, back again, then a wave-length in another direction. The tide was on the turn. It was "slack-water," and the boats were lying abreast the river, some heading one way, some another, like restless children flung athwart their cots.

* * *

WE HAD ARRIVED at the anchorage the previous evening, intending to get away on the tide and sail all night. The wind, however, decided otherwise. It was blowing from the wrong direction; blowing what we, as landlubbers, called a howling gale, but what our host (himself the skipper of his own yacht) called "a bit fresh."

With the dinghy low in the water, piled high with our stores, our luggage and ourselves, we had rowed slowly and laboriously out into mid-stream; now deep in the trough of one wave, now balanced precariously on the crest of another, the water clawing hungrily at our stern. Two landlubbers, keen as mustard but still only landsmen, we sat quietly in the stern, ruefully anticipating the moment when we would draw alongside *April*, when the owner would stand up, hold on to the shallow bulwark of his ten-ton ketch, turn to us and say, "Now." Would either of us, we wondered, have skill enough at the "Now" to stand up, grasp the inadequate support of the companion ladder, leave the dinghy without too much of a jump or spring, and land safely on deck?

Somehow the thing was done. Owner, passengers and, still more important, the stores, were safely on board, and the dinghy made fast astern. A few minutes on deck to look round, a wave to some distant yacht, a "cheerio" to another, and we went below to stow our gear and decide on our course of action.

The wind, we agreed, *was* a bit fresh. There was no purpose in sailing all night, wasting time tacking from shore to shore, scarcely making headway against the wind, and perhaps losing ground when the tide turned. A good hot meal, an early turn-in, and then we planned to be up betimes in the morning, catching the tide as it raced out of the river and making use of the "flood" to carry us on our way.

* * *

OUR PROGRAM WAS carried through with the exception of the early turn-in. We had finished our meal when we heard the scrape of oars being shipped, the rattle of rowlocks and a yell, *"April ahoy."*

Our first visitors had arrived. The hatch was pushed back and greetings exchanged.

"Wind a bit fresh."

"Not much good pushing off tonight."

The first boatload was soon joined by a second. Yachtsmen are friendly folk. They pride themselves on being strong, silent men, but they love spinning or listening to a good yarn. The talk that night was of ships they had sailed; races they had run and won, or lost; the ways of tides and of boats; hard sailing before strong winds or quiet days in gentle breezes. One man had just sailed across the Atlantic in a thirty-tonner, another had been a week weather-bound in the North Sea, all hatches battened down and the ship "hove-to." The ball was thrown from one side of the cabin table to another. Names of distant ports or close-by anchorages jostled one another in what promised to be an endless procession. And then, as suddenly as it had begun, the evening ended. Dinghies were loaded up, good-nights shouted. Searchlights played for a while to guide the mariners, then all was still and dark. A last look round, a "smell at the weather," as the skipper termed it, and we turned in for a short night and early morning.

* * *

THE DAWN, OUR host's voice, the ways of tides, rushed unwelcome through our thoughts. We scrambled on deck, each to his appointed job. The cover was taken off the mainsail, a critical eye cast over the gear, the dinghy painter lengthened for easier towing. The anchorage was crowded, and we decided to make our way under power through the fleet of yachts. The owner went below to start up the engine; we took up our stations, one at the wheel, the other for'd, ready to throw the mooring buoy overboard at the word "Cast off."

The engine ran free for a few moments, then the gear was engaged, the order given, and *April* slid forward to the sound of rattling chain, the whisper and scrape of sheets and halyards, blocks and stays, the stretch and settle of a ship's tackle on the promise of a sail.

The dawn broke a pale lemon color, streaked with pink on a background of indigo blackness. Headsails were unfurled and the mizzen set with as little fuss as possible, but the shriek of the gear attracted attention as we slipped down the channel. A hand was waved, a face appeared at a porthole, or a head and shoulders thrust up a hatchway.

* * *

IT WAS GETTING lighter and we heard the bird chorus tune up ashore. A cormorant landed neatly on a beacon and stared at us, approvingly, we hoped. The gulls swirled and looped overhead, but were too wise to follow us far. They keep their energy for larger vessels with more delectable scraps to throw overboard.

Slowly we picked our way past the leading marks to the mouth of the river and out to the open sea. Up went the mainsail. The engine was shut off and the ship heeled well over. The wind was offshore and on the starb'd quarter—a soldier's wind. Nothing could be heard but the swish, clump; swish, clump; as the ship rose and fell. The water, parted by her bows, curved up and out, making a foam pattern as delicate as old lace.

The three of us stood in the cockpit making slight adjustments—a hauling in here, a slackening off there. The helmsman eyed his well-filled canvas. We braced ourselves against the tilted cockpit seats and sighed with content. We were on a ship a-sailing.

ELIZABETH GOLDING

Courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REFLECTIONS—ASPIRING YACHTSMEN: *An Etching by Philip Kappel*

ECONOMY is brilliantly exemplified in this etching by Philip Kappel. Unquestionably there is some relation between minimum of means and maximum of effect, something akin to the aphorism, "Brevity is the soul of wit." Possibly this element of economy of means arises from the fact that all symbols, whether drawn, written or spoken, are, after all, simply a means of arousing or conveying emotion and thought. Since it is the emotion and the thought that are the ends sought, the means to that end operate at their strongest when they use the simplest machinery. We say simplest merely in a relative sense, since an appearance of simplicity is often the last word in a long and complicated process of elimination and selection. Mr. Kappel is interested in giving us the essence of this charming scene, leaving large areas of his plate untouched. And so the plate seems filled with light; all but the deepest shadows are transparent so pervasive is the brightness, reflected from the sky, modeling the forms of the youngsters in the foreground. The sailing boat gives scale to the composition, and the flying gulls provide a feeling of depth in the air.

Reflections

MEMORIES are a pool
whose still waters
are shattered,
and quiver,
and are unquiet
at the falling
of a leaf.

Memories are a river
broken here
and there
by a portage.

Stars
that tonight
pause to gaze
into the pool—
into the river,
and tomorrow night
are gone,
are memories.

Clear
blurred
continuous
disjunct
gleaming
invisible—
memories!

VELMA HITCHCOCK SEELEY

The Wattle Church at Glastonbury

THERE is something so simple and so moving in the story of the wattle church at Glastonbury, that it must surely be true. The decorativeness of legend that has been wrought into it, beautiful though it be, can add nothing to it. The plain tale needs no adorning.

That Christianity came to Britain long before Augustine, nobody will deny. The witnesses to it are many and they all agree. Tradition, persistent and widespread, has said that Joseph of Arimathea brought it to Glastonbury. He with eleven others, sailed up the Severn Sea to Glastonbury Tor. There is nothing strange in such a story. Joseph, the metal merchant, had been to Britain many times before, seeking tin in the mines of Cornwall and lead in Mendip. He had found learning and hospitality among the people, and so at last he came to remain, bringing with him the new teachings of Christianity.

When Christianity came to Glastonbury the salt water covered the fields, and the Tor rising above them like Ararat, was an island. The Celtic sailors and the ancient traders called it Avalon, the Island of Apples, and it was to them a place of refuge. To this day the apple trees grow there, the boughs bending down with the heaviness of the red fruit. The marshes were thick with reeds and rushes, and from these, in all piety and simplicity, the little wattle church was made. It was but sixty feet long, plastered with mud and roofed with straw, but it was strong and stood for a thousand years. The unbelieving, looking on, thought naught of it, but to this plain dwelling place of the gospel men began presently to gather, both prince and peasant. "Domus Dei" it came lovingly to be called, and as years went by, "Vetusta Ecclesia," the "old church." No wonder they regarded Glastonbury with reverence. The Saxon sweeping over the land like a flood, and bringing again the cult of Thor and Woden, could not move it. Like Glastonbury Tor it stood, firm to Christianity, and when Augustine came he found it there.

In those days men began to build churches of stone, gloriously adorned. A succession of lovely buildings arose above and round the old basilica, till in after centuries its exact boundaries were lost and forgotten. Again tradition, with its ceaseless repetition, reiterated into the ears of the hearing the legend of a column put up in the sixth century, marking the eastern end. In 1921 the legend was proved a fact. The column, broken indeed but released from the earth, stands today a witness fourteen hundred years old to the authenticity of the wattle church.

There are few spots more awe-inspiring, more beautiful than this. The roofless walls and bare arches, the windows with their embroidered tracery, have a trembling, delicate beauty. The air is sweet as honey with the scent of flowers, springing up unaware to clothe the rough uneven stairways. There is no jagged stone that nature has not cushioned with a grassy edging. Here, under the very ground you tread, was the home of Christianity. The heart of Glastonbury beats here.

M. P.

Remembrance

I HAD forgotten how the tall wheat surged
Wave upon wave against an August wind;
I had forgotten how the black earth looked
After the harvest, after fields were thinned.

But I remembered when the blackbird's note
Caught at my heart and brushed the years away—
I shall see wheat fields march across the hills,
When I walk down the old home lane today.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

How to Obtain Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is life? Men have thought that life is material, but search in matter to find life has not revealed it there. Nor can it ever do so, for life is not in matter. Moreover, we cannot obtain a true sense of health so long as we believe that life is in matter.

The third and fourth chapters of the book of Proverbs show that blessings result from gaining understanding. That spiritual understanding is the way to true health was also pointed out by the great Way-shower when he said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Many physicians are finding that sickness—the opposite of perfect life—is caused by such states of thought as fear and hate. One prominent physician recently spoke of certain diseases and said that they were caused by "fear, anxiety, worry, fright . . . envy, jealousy, anger, hatred, resentment, contempt," and stated also that it is well recognized now that such is the case. If such mental states cause sickness, then sickness can be healed only by changing the patient's state of thought. Christian Science shows that this can be done through gaining the true idea of God and man. It explains that Life is God, divine Mind, and that in the proportion that we reflect the divine Mind, that is, entertain thoughts that are true about God and man, we have the true sense of health.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, clearly shows the true nature of God and man. All who earnestly study this book can gain the true understanding of God and man and with this knowledge reject the wrong thoughts which cause unhappiness and sickness.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 259 of Science and Health, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." The knowledge that God is perfect, and that the real man, the true selfhood of all, ever reflects this perfection, gives us the perfect standard for thinking. Realizing that God is Love and that man is the image of Love, we reject thoughts of hate, jealousy, revenge. We see that because these false qualities are no part of divine Love they cannot be a part of man, divine Love's reflection. We see that because God is divine Principle, infinite good, He is conscious only of the infinitude of good. Therefore man, God's image and likeness, is conscious only of good. With this knowledge we also reject thoughts of anxiety and fear. Whatever the nature of the wrong thought which tries to find entrance into our consciousness, we can find in the true idea of God that which will refute it.

The Bible records that the Master cast out devils when healing certain ones, and states that when the devils were cast out health was restored. The devils were false states of thought which disappeared before his clear realization of the true nature of God and man. Likewise today, in the practice of Christian Science, Christ, Truth, is casting out devils, thus bringing health to multitudes.

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 400), "Mortals obtain the harmony of health, only as they forsake discord, acknowledge the supremacy of divine Mind, and abandon their material beliefs." If we recognize that the material body is the outward expression of thought, and that disease is the result of fear, hate, and other wrong mental states, we can no longer believe in the false theories that health can be affected by climate, germs, and so forth. This recognition of the falsity of so-called health laws enables us to advance in our demonstration of obtaining and retaining the true sense of health.

Since Life is God, infinite good, there is no life in anger, fear, jealousy, and so forth. Since these errors have no real existence, belief in them can be destroyed. We have taken a big step in our effort to obtain and retain health when we understand that false qualities of thought are not real, for then we see that we do not have to battle with them as if they were something, but can rule them out of consciousness by realizing our unity with the true qualities of which they are the counterfeit. Since God is ever-present Principle, or perfect Mind, perfect spiritual qualities are always present. Therefore, impatience cannot govern us, for patience is an ever-present fact. Pride cannot rule in our consciousness, for humility is always present. Unselfishness, forgiveness, gentleness, and all other divine qualities are always present, and the real man, our true selfhood, always expresses all perfect qualities. The realization of this enables each one of us to express divine qualities.

Christ Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He did not teach observance of so-called health laws; he taught trust in God. He taught forgiveness, meekness, humility, mercy. Then, we should trust in the fact of the allness of God, Spirit, and learn always to reflect divine qualities so that we may have the abundant life which the Master promised.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Az Egészség Megszerzése

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MI AZ Élet? Az emberiség sokáig azt hitte, hogy az élet anyagi dolog; de az a kutatás, mely az anyagban életet akart találni, sikertelen maradt. Nem is lehet soha az anyagban életet találni, mert az anyagban élet nincsen. Továbbá az egészség helyes értelmét sem nyerhetjük el addig, amíg azt hisszük, hogy az élet az anyagban van.

A Példabeszédek harmadik és negyedik fejezete mutatja, hogy az igazság megértése áldásokat hoz. Hogy az igazi egészség megszerzésének a szellemi megértés az útja, azt a nagy Útmutató jelentette ki, mikor ezt mondta (János 17:3): „Az pedig az örök élet, hogy megismerjenek téged, az egyedül igaz Istent, és a kit elküldtél, a Jézus Krisztust."

Orvosi körökben sokan úgy találják, hogy a betegségeket—a tökéletes élet ellentétét—elmeállapotok, mint például a félelem és a gyűlölet okozzák. Egy kiváló orvos nem régen bizonyos betegségekről beszélve azt mondta, hogy azokat a „félelem, aggodalom, gyötrődés, ijedség, . . . irígység, féltékenység, harag, gyűlölet, boszús méltatlankodás, megvetés" okozza, és azt is mondta, hogy ez ma egy általánosan elismert tény. Ha ilyen kedélyállapotok betegséget okoznak, akkor betegséget csak a páciens gondolatvilágának megváltoztatásával lehet meggyógyítani. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) pedig azt mutatja, hogy ez viszont az Isten és az ember helyes megértése útján történik. A Krisztusi Tudomány megmagyarázza, hogy az Élet Isten, isteni Elme, és hogy azon mértékben, amelyben mi az isteni Elmét tükrözzük vissza, azaz oly gondolatokkal foglalkozunk, melyek az Istenre és az emberre vonatkozó igazságot jelentik, azon mértékben tesszük magunkévá az egészség helyes fogalmát.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyve, Mary Baker Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című műve az Isten és ember tényleges mivoltának adja világos magyarázatát. Akik ezt a könyvet komolyan tanulják, az Isten és az ember helyes értelmére tehetnek szert, és ezen tudásukkal visszautasíthatják azokat a helytelen gondolatokat, melyek boldogtalanságot és betegséget okoznak.

Mrs. Eddy így ír Science and Health 259-ik oldalán: „A tudományos létezés és isteni gyógyítás krisztusi tudása tökéletes Alapelvet és eszmét,—tökéletes Istent és tökéletes embert,—foglal magában mint a gondolkozás és bebizonyítás alapját." Annak tudata, hogy Isten tökéletes, s hogy az igazi ember, mindenkinek igazi egyénisége, örökké ezt a tökéletességet tükrözi vissza, adja meg gondolkozásunk tökéletes standardját. Mikor értjük, hogy az Isten Szeretet, s hogy az ember a Szeretet képmása, vissza fogjuk utasítani a gyűlölet, féltékenység és boszú gondolatait. Látni fogjuk, hogy mert ezen hamis tulajdonságok nem tartoznak az isteni Szeretethez, nem tartozhatnak az emberhez sem, aki az isteni Szeretet visszatükrözése. Látni fogjuk, hogy mert az Isten isteni Alapelv, azaz a végtelen jó, csak a jó végtelenségéről tud. Ezért az ember, Isten képmása és hasonlatossága is csak jóról tud. Ennek megértésével az aggodalom és félelem gondolatait is visszautasíthatjuk. Bármilyen helytelen gondolat is akar öntudatunkba bejutni, az Isten helyes eszmélyében megtalálhatjuk azt, amivel elháríthatjuk.

A Bibliában olvassuk, hogy a Mester ördögöket űzött ki mikor gyógyított, s hogy mikor az ördögök ki voltak űzve az ember meggyógyült. Az ördögök a hamis gondolkozás elmeállapotai voltak, melyek eltüntek Jézusnak az Isten és az ember tényleges természetére vonatkozó tiszta tudása előtt. Hasonlóképen ma, a Krisztusi Tudomány gyakorlása útján a Krisztus, az Igazság űzi ki az ördögöket és így egészséget hoz a sokaságnak.

Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja (Science and Health, 400-ik oldal): „A halandók csak akkor tesznek szert az egészség harmóniájára, mikor földják az inharmóniát, elismerik az isteni Elme felsőbbségét, és elhagyják anyagi hiedelmeiket." Ha értjük, hogy az anyagi test a gondolatok külső kifejezése, s hogy betegség csak a félelem, gyűlölet és egyéb hibás elmeállapotoknak az eredménye, akkor nem hiszünk többé azon hamis theóriákban, melyek szerint az egészséget az éghajlat, bacillusok, stb., befolyásolni tudják. Annak felismerése, hogy az egészség úgynevezett törvényei hamisak, segít minket az egészség helyes fogalma megszerzésének és megtartásának bebizonyításában.

Mert az Élet Isten, végtelen jó, nincsen élet a haragban, félelemben, féltékenységben, stb. Mert e tévedések tényleg nem léteznek, a bennük való hiedelmet el lehet pusztítani. Nagyot haladunk azon törekvésünkben, melynek célja az egészség megszerzése és megtartása, mikor megértjük, hogy hamis tulajdonságok nem valódiak, mert akkor látjuk, hogy nem kell ellenük úgy küzdenünk mintha tényleg léteznének, hanem ki tudjuk őket öntudatunkból zárni az által, hogy gondolatainkban azon valódi tulajdonságokkal való egységünkhöz ragaszkodunk, melyeknek ezek a hamisítványai. Mert az Isten mindég jelenlévő Alapelv, vagy tökéletes Elme, a tökéletes szellemi tulajdonságok mindég jelen vannak. Ezért például türelmetlenség nem uralkodhatik rajtunk, mert a türelem egy örökké jelenlévő tulajdonság. Büszkeség nem zsarnokoskodhatik öntudatunkban, mert az alázatosság mindég jelen van. Önzetlenség, megbocsájtás, gyengédség, és minden egyéb isteni tulajdonság mindég jelen van, és az igazi ember, a mi valódi egyéniségünk, folytonosan az összes tökéletes szellemi tulajdonságokat fejezi ki. Ennek értelmes meggondolása mindegyikünket képessé tesz az isteni tulajdonságok kifejezésére.

Jézus Krisztus ezt mondta (János 10:10): „Én azért jöttem, hogy életük legyen, és hogy bőségesebb méretben lehessen az övéké" (Angol Biblia fordítás). A Mester nem az egészség úgynevezett törvényeinek megszívlelésére, hanem Istenbe vetett bizalomra tanított. Megbocsájtásra, szelídségre, alázatosságra, könyörületességre tanította az emberiséget. Bízzunk tehát az Istennek, a Szellemnek mindenségében, és tanúljuk meg az isteni tulajdonságoknak mindenkori visszatükrözését, hogy részt vehessünk azon bőséges életben, melyet a Mester ígért nekünk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Châlet du Pin

MOTORING towards Mentone I stopped Charlie on a turn at Cap Martin.

"Look at that dear little house!" I exclaimed. "It's to let. Wouldn't you like to have it?"

"But it isn't a house," said Charlie.

He was right. It wasn't exactly a house. It had been a restaurant. . . . But in front was a garden with a high fence, and from that garden (which possessed a latticed "kiosk" among lemon and orange trees) rose one enormous pine with branches that spread over the red roof of the tiny bungalow. In the tree was a summerhouse, reached by rustic steps which wound round the tree trunk.

I begged Charlie to go and see what was inside. A caretaker opened the gate, and we wandered through one big room, a tiny one behind it, and two that were still tinier on the other side of a narrow corridor. There was nothing more except a "sort of" bath. But I had always fancied myself as a house decorator, and I pictured this wee place turned into a charming cottage. We could add two or three rooms, for building was cheap in the South of France before the war.

Charlie was persuaded at last to ask the Italian landlord who lived opposite, and who had made a fortune in South America, what was the rent. Strange to say, he had read *The Lightning Conductor*, and said he would be delighted to have us turn the late "Restaurant Faisan Dore" into a house. It should be ours for forty pounds a year.

No one would have known the ramshackle bungalow when it was renovated and furnished, ready to be lived in, a few months later. We built three new rooms, and made two out of the big front one, by putting up an all-glass partition, curtained on one side with semi-opaque, sea-green silk. . . .

We had changed the name "Faisan Dore" to "Châlet du Pin" in honour of the great pine with its summerhouse, hoping that the restaurant days of the little place might be forgotten . . . the Châlet du Pin was so pretty in its simple way, so unique, that it soon became positively famous. People who didn't know us called to ask if it were possible to see the house.—ALICE M. WILLIAMSON, in "The Inky Way." (London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Putnam.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Traders Sell Utilities and Buy Aircrafts and Steels

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregular Price Movements Rule In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks went both ways.

Traders sold the utilities.

And they bought the steels and specialties.

That made a very irregular market.

And an active one, total transactions reaching 2,100,000 shares.

The closing tone was heavy.

The airplane shares generally were active and higher. Good business is the reason.

Douglas Aircraft was particularly active. It rose nearly 2 points to a new top price for the year.

United Aircraft was also in good demand, advancing to a new peak by a rise of nearly 2 points. Boehing rose more than a point.

Both U. S. Steel common and preferred wheeled into line by ascending to new peaks for the year. The preferred rose more than 2 points. The common pays no dividend and the yield on the preferred at the present price is less than 2 per cent. Buyers evidently think the steel business is going to be better.

Other steels to move forward briskly included Crucible Steel common and preferred, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Wheeling Steel, Youngstown. Republican Iron & Steel, American Rolling Mill, Bethlehem Steel and Ludlum.

Auburn Auto again was active and strong. It rose more than 3 points to a new high.

Du Pont ascended nearly 2 points to a new high on announcement of a dividend increase.

Other prominent gainers included Budd Manufacturing preferred, Anaconda, Chile Copper and Certainteed preferred.

Among the losers of a point to 2 points or more were General Motors, Commercial Investment, Trust Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light issues, Engineer Public Service issues, Tidewater Associated preferred, Peoples Gas, Standard Gas & Electric, Union Pacific and United Fruit. American Power & Light issues were particularly weak.

Bonds were featured by weakness in the secondary rails. Some of the industrials managed to get to higher ground.

Erratic fluctuations characterized wheat prices at Chicago. Cotton in New York also was irregular.

There are many things to indicate a rising business tide. Probably the most outstanding is the pronounced activity in the machine tool trade. Orders in July increased 32 per cent over June, and 245 per cent over last year, according to Brookmire.

Another significant development is the statement by the magazine Steel that automobile manufacturers have placed heavy specifications with instructions to roll the material and hold it ready for release as soon as needed for new models.

The same publication says that steelworks operations last week advanced 3 points to 51 per cent of capacity.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; utilities and rails sag.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary liens react.

Curb: Easy; power company issues decline.

Foreign exchange: Mixed; sterling firm.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying and covering.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; liberal supply increase.

Corn: Weak; grain belt rains.

Cattle: Steers steady; others lower.

Hogs: Some sales 5-10 cents up; top $12.20.

Foreign

London — Uncertainty over the outcome of the Italo-Abyssinian situation subdued trading on the Stock Exchange today. There was a general marking down of prices in anticipation of selling which has not yet materialized. Italian bonds, gilt-edged securities and speculative issues are the ones which the Continent is most interested in and should be most affected. Austrian bonds were quiet, while Brazilian issues, tin shares and transatlantics were steady exceptions. The closing tone was weak.

Paris—Munition stocks alone resisted the selling wave on the Bourse today, following the collapse of the Ethiopian conference. Rentes declined half a point and electric, bank, chemical and oil issues were lower. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Dr. Schacht's address depressed prices on the Boerse today which opened weaker. Share buying lessened, and exchange rates relaxed.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	.86⅞	.87⅛	.86¾	.84¾	—.02⅛
Dec.	.88½	.89	.87⅝	.87⅝	—.02¼
May	.90¾	.90¾	.88⅞	.88⅞	—.01
Corn					
Sept.	.74⅝	.74¾	.73¾	.73⅞	—.02
Dec.	.56⅛	.56⅛	.55	.55	—.01⅛
May	.57½	.57½	.56½	.56½	—.01⅛
Oats					
Sept.	.25½	.25¾	.25⅛	.25⅜	—⅜
Dec.	.27	.27⅜	.26⅝	.27⅛	—⅛
May	.30⅜	.30⅝	.29⅝	.30	—⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.41¼	.42	.40¾	.40¾	
Dec.	.43⅛	.44⅛	.43⅛	.43¼	
May	.46⅞	.47⅛	.46⅝	.46⅝	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
August	.85¾	.48¾	.85⅜	
October	.84⅜	.83⅞	.83⅝	

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Wool top futures closed firm, unchanged to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
October	85.0	84.5	84.5b
December	85.0	84.8	84.5b
January	85.0	85.0	84.5b

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
September	10.47	10.48	10.40	10.43
December	10.78	10.80	10.74	10.74
March	11.14	11.14	11.07	11.07

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Prices

Sears, Roebuck & Co. prices for fall-winter catalogue average 2.2 per cent lower than 1934 edition.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.19	Aug.17
			—D—						
8⅛	6	..	Davega St	500	6¾	6¾	8¾		
39¼	22¾	..	Deere & Co	7500	38⅞	37½	37⅝	38½	
27¼	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	2500	27¾	27	27	27	
43½	23⅛	..	Del & Hudson	700	39	36⅛	36⅜	39¼	
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	7300	17⅜	16½	16½	17½	
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	1500	93¼	93¾	93	93¼	
40⅜	26½	1½t	Diamond Match	300	38½	38½	38½	38½	
43⅝	34½	2t	Dome Mines	800	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37	
12⅜	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
30⅜	17½	..	Douglas A	25000	31½	29¼	29⅝	29½	
23	13½	1½g	Dresser A	3500	23¾	23	23	23	
11¼	6⅝	..	Dresser B	1700	11½	10⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
5½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	300	4	4	4	4	
112	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	10	112	112	112		
131	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8500	114¼	111	111	112½	
			—E—						
8	3¾	..	Eatsern Roll Mill	2500	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	5¾	
152	110½	5t	Eastman Kodak	3200	146½	145	145	..	
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	155	154½	154½	..	
23⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	6300	23½	22⅜	22⅜	23	
8	7⅜	3¼	Eitingon Schild	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6000	27	25¾	25¾	26⅝	
8½	3⅝	..	Elec oBat	4300	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½	
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110½	110¼	110½	110½	
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	70	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	17500	7⅜	6	6½	7½	
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	9000	27½	25½	25½	27½	
32	3	4	Elec Pow & L pf	10000	30¾	28	28¼	21	
49½	39	2.05	Elec Storage Battery	500	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	400	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅝	
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
1¾	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1200	40	39	39	41	
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	1200	41	40⅝	41		
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	1000	39⅝	39½	39½	41½	
6¼	4½	..	Equitable Off Blg	1500	6½	6¼	6½	6¼	
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	8000	13½	12¼	12½	13¼	
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1900	17⅞	17	17	17⅞	
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	12	12	12	11½	
14⅞	10⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	3500	14⅝	14	14	14⅝	
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	3700	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞	
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	120	3	3	3	2⅞	
			—F—						
2¾	⅞	..	Fairbanks Co	20	1½	1½	1½	..	
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	25¼	24	24	25¼	
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	20	115	115	115	..	
19⅜	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	19	17½	17½	19½	
7⅜	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	400	3	3	3	3	
3¼	⅞	.60	Fed Water Serv	2800	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾	
41½	28½	1.0t	Fidelity Phe F In	200	41	41	41	41½	
24	16	.80t	Filene's Sons Co	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	..	
18⅛	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	400	96	95⅞	96	..	
58⅞	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	200	53	53	53	53	
6¾	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	700	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
49½	20¼	1	Food Mach	200	49½	49½	49½	49¼	
17½	9¾	..	Foundation Seeler	500	16⅝	15½	15½	16¾	
33¾	19¾	21.10b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	600	33¾	33	33	33¾	
17¾	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	400	15¾	15½	15½	16	
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	200	26	25¼	25¼	26	
			—G—						
2¾	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	1100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	250	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾	
100	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	95	95	95		
10	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	10	9⅞	10	10	
44	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	400	39	38¼	38¼	39	
20½	11⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	3700	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼	
12½	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	900	12	12	12	12¼	
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	110	144½	144	144	144	
7½	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	300	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛	
5¼	2	..	Gen Cable	1200	5¼	5	5	5¼	
11¼	4	..	Gen Cable A	500	11½	11¼	11¼	11½	
53	20½	.60	Gen Electric	5900	32½	30⅝	30⅝	32½	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	35	34	34½	35	
13⅜	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	19800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1	
100	15½	15½	Gen G & E cv pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..	
50⅞	69⅝	3	Gen Mills	500	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69¾	
45½	26⅜	2t	Gen Motors	19100	43⅜	42	42¼	43	
118	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	118	118	118	118	
4	3	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
35	17⅝	1.06	Gen Print Ink	200	18	17⅜	17⅜	18	
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink	30	105½	105½	105½	..	
4	1⅞	.60	Gen Pub Service	600	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞	
108½	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	20	107½	107½	107½	..	
2¼	⅞	..	Gen Realty	800	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
31½	14⅜	..	Gen Refractories	100	29	29	29	30	
23⅜	16⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	900	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22½	
40½	14	1	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	36½	36½	36½	..	
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	18	18¾	18¾	18⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	800	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
47½	21	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	45½	45½	45½	45	
33	23⅜	1t	Glidden	600	32⅜	31¾	31¾	32⅝	
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	20	109¼	109	109	109	
3	1⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	900	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	1800	17½	16½	16½	17⅜	
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	300	9⅜	9	9	9¼	
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	600	53	52¼	52¼	53	
26⅞	15¼	..	Goodyear	2500	21	20	20	20⅞	
6½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	6½	5½	5½	6⅛	
58	20	..	Grah Pt & Pr ww	10	45	45	45	48⅜	
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	600	2	1¾	2	1⅞	
10⅝	5¼	..	Granby	2600	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10¼	
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	400	20	19½	19½	20	
37⅜	26	1½	Grant (W T)	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..	
22¾	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	4800	22¼	20⅝	20⅞	22¼	
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	500	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	300	30	29⅝	30	30⅜	
140	134	12	Great West Sug pf	100	134	134	134	134	
55¼	20½	..	Greyh'd Corp (Del)	500	53½	51½	51½	52¾	
24	12	..	Gulf States Steel	900	22½	20¼	20¼	..	
75	48	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	74	74	74	..	
			—H—						
34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	33	33	33	..	
7¼	4	..	Hall Printing	500	6	5⅞	6	..	
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	106½	106	106	106½	
24¼	16	1	Harbison Walker	1600	24¼	23½	23½	23⅞	
21½	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	1100	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	
4⅜	1⅜	..	Hayes Body	4100	4⅝	3	3⅞	4	4½
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	106½	106½	106½	107	
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	400	22½	22	22	22	
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	150	125½	125½	125½	..	
81¾	73¼	4	Hershey Choc	100	78¾	78½	78½	..	
118	104	4t	Hershey Choc pf	100	113½	113½	113½	..	
14½	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1800	14½	13¾	13¾	14	
11	6⅜	.50	Hollander	900	10	9½	9½	9¾	
6	3⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	1200	18⅝	18	18	18¼	
11	6¼	..	Houston Oil	1100	16¼	15½	15½	15⅝	
3⅝	1½	..	Houston Oil new	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
56	43	3	Howe Sound	2100	46	44¼	44¼	45¾	
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
12⅜	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1300	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅛	
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
			—I—						
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	1300	18	14¾	14¾	15¾	
23¾	15	..	Ill Central pf	400	23⅜	22½	22½	..	
32	17½	1.68	Illinois Rayon	4700	31⅜	29⅝	30	30⅞	
86¾	46¼	2t	Inland Steel	900	86¾	86	86¾	86	
4⅛	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	4200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝	
6⅞	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	100	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	..	
18¼	8¾	..	Interborn R T (h)	1600	18¼	17½	17½	17¼	
28⅜	21½	1	Int Print Ink	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	..	
18⅜	9¼	..	Int Rys C-A pf	110	15¼	15¾	15¼	14¾	
1⅜	⅝	..	Int Rys C A ct	150	3	3	3	..	
36½	29	1½	Int Salt	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
75¼	60⅛	4	Int Silver pf	10	68	68	68	..	
12⅝	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	12500	12⅝	11½	11⅝	12½	
16½	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	1100	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
13¾	6¼	.20b	Intertype Corp	900	12½	11⅝	11⅝	..	
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	300	26¼	26½	26¼	..	
170	110	6	Island Crk O pf	200	90	90	96	..	
3	1⅛	..	Interconn Rub	1800	2½	2	2½	2⅛	
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	2500	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5¼	
5	2⅜	..	Int Agr Corp	300	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	1200	39¾	37½	37½	38¾	
3¼	3⅛	.20	Int Carriers	1100	7⅞	6⅝	6¾	..	
33	22⅝	.20	Int Cement	400	30½	29¾	29¾	30½	
53⅞	34½	.60	Int Harvester	900	53⅞	52¾	53½	53⅝	
4¾	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	2100	4¾	4	4	4⅛	
29⅜	22¼	.80	Int Nickel	4500	29	28⅝	28¾	28½	
20	2⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
20	1⅜	1⅛	Int Pap&Pow B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
4	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	1	⅞	1	1	
40	11⅞	11⅛	Int Pap&P pf	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	12	
			—J—						
65⅜	38½	.50	Johns Manville	1500	64¼	62½	62½	64⅞	
76¾	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	180	75⅛	74	74	74¼	
			—K—						
83¼	33¾	..	Kan C South	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	
13½	6⅜	..	Kan C South pf	200	13	11	11	12⅞	
16⅞	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	..	
21¼	15¾	.90b	Kayser (J)&Co	200	20	20	20	20⅞	
2¾	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
23½	6	..	Kelsey Hayes WA	400	21½	20½	20⅜	21⅜	
21¼	3½	..	Kelsey Hayes WB	300	19	18¼	18½	18¾	
2	1⅛	.80f	Kelsey Wheel Corp	3500	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	
22¾	13⅜	.60	Kennecott Cop	6500	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	22	
38	23	..	Kinney pf	20	31½	31½	31½	..	
28⅝	19¾	1	Kresge	2300	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅞	
113	102	7	Kresge pf	10	111	111	111	..	
32½	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1900	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	30½	
			—L—						
27	12	..	Laclede Gas StL	20	27	27	27	27	
45¾	19¼	.5	Laclede Gas pf	20	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼	
28½	22¼	.3	Lambert	300	26	25	25	26	
20	10½	10	Lee Rubber	200	10½	10	10	10	
17⅜	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	13	12¾	12¾	13⅜	
17⅜	10⅞	1½	Lehn & Fink	200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½	
31	21	..	Lehigh Val Coal	1200	2	2⅛	2⅛	3	
13¼	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	600	12¼	11½	11½	12⅛	
7	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10½	
95	67½	2.40t	Lehman Corp	400	92¾	92½	92½	92¾	
38¼	21⅝	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	2700	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37	
24¼	21	1.60	Life Saver	200	23½	23	23	23⅝	
19½	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	18⅞	18½	18½	18½	
24½	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	22¾	22½	22½	..	
34	17⅛	.80	Link-Belt	400	31	30	30	31	
34⅞	24½	1t	Liquid Carbonic	300	31½	30¾	31	31	
122	93¾	4t	Liggett & My B	500	118	117½	117½	117½	
44⅛	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	4300	41⅞	40⅝	41	41½	
108½	102	6½	Loews pf	300	108	108	108	105	
7⅛	6½	..	Libby McN & L	35	7⅛	7	7	7	
1⅜	1	..	Loft Inc	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
33	2	..	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	..	
121¼	7	..	Loose-Wiles pf	200	125⅝	125¼	125¼	125½	
18½	1.20t		Lorillard	4500	25	24¾	24¾	24⅞	
⅞	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	200	⅞	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22¾	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	400	22¾	20⅝	20⅝	22½	
144¾	124	..	Lorillard pf	20	144	144	144	..	
23½	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	1200	23½	21½	22	22¼	
120	90¼	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	400	119½	117	119½	116½	
			—M—						
28⅛	18¾	1	Mack Trucks	1200	22½	21½	21½	21⅞	
50	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1500	49	48	48	49	
9½	5½	.15b	Madison Sq Gar	600	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	
38	18¾	2	Magma Copper	300	34	33	34	33½	
26⅝	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	1800	25½	24½	24½	25	
15	10	.60	Man Shirt	300	14¼	14	14	13⅝	
3	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
5 31-32	4½	..	Marancha Corp	900	5 31-32	5 31-32	5 31-32	..	
8½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	2500	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
32⅜	20	2	Marine-Rockwell	200	30	29¾	30	30⅝	
10⅜	7	..	Marshall Field	2800	10⅜	9⅞	10	10½	
32	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	800	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞	
150	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	10	150	150	150	..	
81⅜	35½	1.60	May Dept Stores	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	..	
14⅜	5½	..	Maytag	200	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	300	33½	33⅛	33⅛	3½	
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	1100	11⅞	11¼	11¼	12	
91	57¾	..	McCrory B pf (h)	200	90	90	90	..	
8⅛	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	1900	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
13¾	7¼	.25	McGraw-Hill	200	13⅜	13¼	13¾	..	
45⅝	36¼	2	McIntyre Porcu	800	37¼	36¾	36¾	..	
123	90⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	100	120	120	120	..	
45	32	..	McKessch & R pf	100	40¾	39	39	40	
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto (h)	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅜	
			—N—						
2900	15⅜	15½	Nash Motors	2900	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15⅜	
600	8½	7¾	Nat Acme	600	8½	7¾	7¾	8½	
500	10	9¼	Natl Avia Corp	500	10	9¼	9¼	..	
3600	29½	29	29	29	26¾				
100	152	152	152	152	28				
5600	29	27¾	27⅝	29¼	
8400	41½	39¾	40	42½	
400	32½	32	32½	..	
300	17⅞	17	17⅛	16⅞	
100	30	30	30	31	
5800	28⅜	27¼	27¼	28¼	
40	108	108	108	..	
4300	13⅞	12⅜	12⅜	14	
600	1	⅝	⅝	..	
800	½	½	½	..	
1200	66¼	64¼	64¼	65¾	
2500	20⅝	19	19	20½	
280	77	74	74	76½	
200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝	
300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..	
4900	44⅜	42⅞	43¼	44⅞	
2100	100	99	100	..	
1600	110½	110	110	110¼	
7500	43½	42½	42½	43⅝	
230	73⅜	73⅜	73¾	..	
400	9¼	9	9	9¼	
10	91	90⅜	91	..	
1900	14¼	13¾	13¾	14	
			—R—		
17500	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
1000	55½	55¼	55¼	55¼	
1600	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	62½	
7500	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¾	
30	8	8	8	8⅞	
100	19½	19½	19½	19¼	
400	39½	38	38	40	
600	10½	9¾	9¾	10	
10	63½	62½	62½	62	
100	1⅝	1	⅝	1⅝	
1800	11½

Business and Industry

Auto Spending May Be Highest for Any Industry Since 1919

Commerce and Finance

F. R. Banks Make Loans Direct To Business Public

The series of articles on changes in the banking system will be resumed Wednesday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—A recent radio broadcast sponsored by Federal Reserve Bank officials on behalf of their industrial loan facilities calls attention to the financially novel picture, written by depression politics, of a central bank not only making, but actively pushing small loans of a quality and liquidity which commercial banks have always been trained by sound banking precept to avoid.

In the last 14 months, that is, since the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act on June 19, 1934, authorized the Reserve banks to make direct industrial and commercial loans, the Reserve banks have loaned about $29,000,000 to a miscellaneous assortment of industrial and commercial borrowers, and made commitments to advance another $23,500,000. Of the $29,000,000 already advanced, nearly $24,000,000 was for more than six months.

The loans range in size from $6,000,000 advanced to Hudson Motor Company down to $250 advanced to a thrifty immigrant shopkeeper in New York City.

Comparatively Small Amount

The totals given above are extremely small compared with commercial banking resources. In contrast to the $53,300,000 advanced and pledged by the Reserve banks, the total of commercial advances, including acceptances and loans on real estate, of all reporting member banks on July 31 was $4,360,000,000, and for all member banks on March 4 of this year about $7,700,000,000, or about 140 times.

On the other hand, acceptances held, loans on real estate, and "other loans," which practically means commercial loans, of the weekly reporting member banks of 91 leading cities declined $155,000,000 in the year ending July 31, 1935. Compared with this decrease, the Federal Reserve direct loans are a large-sized increase, indeed.

The legislation authorizing these Federal Reserve loans was one result of the recent trend in banking legislation away from established principles toward making the Reserve System an instrument for recovery and a servant of the public rather than of the member banks.

In the spring of 1934 there was much talk at Washington that the small businessman was unable to get the credit he deserved from the commercial bankers. President Roosevelt wrote in March to the chairman of the House and Senate committees on Banking and Currency expressing concern because many small industries had lost all or a considerable part of their working capital, and recommending that a new credit arrangement be made "for the medium-sized man in industry and in commerce."

The specific recommendation of the President was for the creation of twelve "intermediate credit banks" somewhat similar to the 12 federal reserve banks and to the intermediate farm credit banks, to lend money up to five years to small businessmen for the replenishment of working capital in going concerns, in cases where the commercial banks felt it unwise to tie up their loaning power for such periods and purposes.

A New Departure

The law-makers became persuaded, however, that such banks, intended to function only for the emergency, might become a permanent and unnecessary adjunct to existing institutions and so it was decided that existing facilities should be made use of, namely, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banks.

By tradition and principle, central banks are bankers' banks, not dealing withe the public. The Bank of England does not even lend to the big English banks, but only to bill brokers. Nor have central banks, with few exceptions until recently, lent their credit or notes except on very short-term, highly marketable paper.

Nevertheless the Reserve authorities undertook the new function with much zeal. Advisory Committees of local businessmen sympathetic with the new law were set up to pass on all loans. Extremely careful investigations were made by the Reserve banks' credit departments. Many applicants were turned down, some of them after receiving without price, credit advice of great value. The Reserve authorities have tried to popularize their new service. They have arranged radio talks, sent out a reserved sort of publicity, and done their best to obtain the co-operation of bankers.

No Competition With Private Banks

The arrangement is intended to offer no competition to private bankers. Rates charged are higher. Where possible, the borrower is encouraged to deal with his banker, who is offered the privilege, at a small price of rediscounting up to 80 per cent of the loan with the local Reserve if he needs the cash, thus from the private banker's point of view making a slow loan "liquid."

The loans have been made chiefly to manufacturers. But borrowers have included such varied enterprises as job printers, ferry-boat corporations, container makers, plumbers, lumbermen, millers, varnish makers, brewers, grocers, department stores and druggists.

It is a curious anomaly that such added credit facilities should be created at a time when the straight short-time commercial loan is dwindling steadily in importance as a credit instrument. The larger corporations raise their working capital more and more through long-term security offerings, sales of common stock, or out of undivided earnings.

Not One Unfavorable Change in Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 19

FOR the first time since the beginning of the depression, a week has gone by without a single unfavorable dividend change, according to the regular report of the Standard Statistics Company.

Favorable changes during the week numbered 14, compared with 17 in the previous week. Included in this total were eight extras and three initial payments.

Commodity Prices Up 0.6 P. C. During Week Ended Aug. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.6 per cent during the week ended Aug. 10, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The advance brought the composite index to 80.1 per cent of the 1926 average. This is 6 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago and 15 per cent above two years ago, when the index stood at 75.4 and 69.4, respectively.

The rise was again due mainly to sharp increases in the farm products and foods groups, although smaller increases were also reported for hides and leather products, textile products, and fuel and lighting materials. Building materials and housefurnishing goods were fractionally lower. The metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups were unchanged at the previous week's level.

The large industrial group which includes all commodities other than farm products and processed foods advanced 0.1 per cent, but is 0.5 per cent below the level of a year ago. When compared with two years ago, the index for the industrial group is higher by 5 per cent.

	Aug 10 1935	Aug 3 1935	Aug 11 1934	Aug 12 1933
All commodities	80.1	79.6	75.4	69.4
Foods	84.2	83.4	72.2	64.9
Hides & lthr prods	90.1	90.0	84.6	91.4
Textile products	70.1	70.0	70.8	72.9
Fuel & lgtg mtrls	75.4	75.0	75.3	66.8
Metals & met prod	85.8	85.8	85.9	80.8
Building mtrls	85.0	85.3	86.5	80.7
Chemicals & drugs	78.5	78.5	75.5	73.1
Housefurn goods	81.7	81.9	82.8	76.0
Miscel commodities	67.5	67.5	70.1	65.2
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	78.0	77.9	78.4	74.1

Howell Suspended From Grain Board For Violating Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Charges brought against Thomas M. Howell, one of Chicago's most prominent grain traders for violation of the Grain Futures Act, were sustained by the Federal Grain Futures Commission.

The commission ordered the privileges of all American grain exchanges closed to Mr. Howell for a two-year period.

The group consisting of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture, concluded that the Chicago speculator had deliberately concealed his trading activities during the summer of 1931 by operating through a group of relatives and business associates for the purpose of manipulating the price of grain.

Both the concealment and the alleged purpose for which the concealment was employed are in violation of the provisions of the Grain Futures Act under which any futures contract in excess of 5,000,000 bushels must be reported. Mr. Howell was found guilty of having held futures far in excess of this amount, but to have so distributed his holdings that in no case did the individual holding reach the 5,000,000 limit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Thomas M. Howell, who succeeded Arthur M. Cutten as the No. 1 operator in the country's grain markets, will follow his fellow Chicagoan to the Federal Courts to fight for trading privileges.

Immediately on receipt of word that the Grain Futures Commission in Washington had barred the one-time telegraph operator from all trading in contract markets after Sept. 15, his attorney, Sidney S. Gorham, said:

"There is no basis in the Grain Futures Act for the action of the commission. We will take the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and are confident the court will uphold us."

Wholesale Business In Chicago Is Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Wholesale business in Chicago continues well ahead of 1934, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The recession in commitments expected last week after the heavy purchases made by out-of-town buyers during the fortnight of the Interstate Merchants Council meetings here failed to materialize in anything like the degree that had been anticipated. Instead, orders from practically all sections of the country continued at a sizeable ratio, with commitments for fall clothing heading the list.

In the local retail field, the usual seasonal drop was more pronounced than in recent weeks. While there was heavy buying by summer visitors to Chicago, the late vacation exodus of the city's own inhabitants curtailed turnover.

A slight improvement was noted in the manufacturing group. Electrical industries were more optimistic than they have been in months.

Rents and building continue to improve. There was also a marked increase in subdividing activity.

Public utilities are apparently going along at about the same rate as for the same period a year ago.

Expansion Budget In Auto Industry Tops $100,000,000

DETROIT, Aug. 19 (AP)—The motor industry is laying $100,000,000 "on the line."

This huge sum, representing perhaps the heaviest outlay of any one industry for expansion since early in 1919, is the aggregate, in round figures, of what the automobile manufacturers plan to invest in plant expansion, new model equipment, the reopening of a number of plants that have been closed for several years and in other ways preparing for greater production demands in 1936.

G. M. and Ford

The bulk of the investment, of course, is being made by General Motors with a $50,000,000 program and the Ford Motor Co., which already has announced expansion plans to cost $27,000,000. Much of the work contemplated in these programs already is under way. Other millions, however, are yet to be counted in the outlay needed for re-tooling present plants for next year's models.

Leaders of the automobile industry long have claimed they were usually first to feel the effects of a business depression and the first to recover from it. They advanced this contention early in 1930, adding that the automobile industry had been through depressions before and after one lean year had started its own recovery movement.

For the motorcar industry, however, the curtailment of buying power did not reach its low point until 1932. In the meantime balance sheets were showing losses despite the most rigid production economies that could be invoked, and only necessary expenditures were being made in re-tooling operations.

Depression Over

With the upturn that came in 1933, promises of profits appeared again, and last year production executives began to consider the reopening of dozens of assembly plants that had been closed down in 1931 and 1932. Most of these plants have been placed in operation again or are listed for remodeling under the greatest expansion program the industry has undertaken in many years.

Early this year, when automobile manufacturers displayed a more unanimous belief that "the depression is over," talk was heard in some circles outside the motorcar industry that the increased production and distribution was made possible at the sacrifice of profits. A "profitless prosperity," some doubters called it. Even some of the producers hardest hit by the economic dislocation, however, have been able to point to quarterly statements showing profit this year instead of loss.

Finances of Average Wage Earner Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The financial position of the average wage earner is improving and the wage earner himself is regaining his optimism, and is spending more money than at any time in the last few years, Charles A. Gerhardt, secretary and general manager of the Railroad Employes Corporation, asserted after making an analysis of phases of the corporation's operations.

Railroad Employees Corporation is a personal finance company making small loans primarily to railroad employees, and has offices in New York, Buffalo and Syracuse.

"For the first time in years, the income of the average wage earner is high enough to give him confidence to borrow for the usual purposes found in the small-loan field; he is borrowing larger sums than formerly, and is coming to the loan offices in greater numbers," Mr. Gerhardt stated.

Int'l Harvester Co. Plans Big Expansion

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—The International Harvester Company has ordered immediate expansion of its farm implement factory at East Moline, Ill., involving the expenditure of $1,000,000 for new buildings and manufacturing equipment. These additional facilities will more than double the plant's manufacturing capacity.

East Moline works is the newest of the harvester company's factories, having been brought into operation late in 1933. Its products are harvester-threshers or combines, stationary threshers and corn pickers.

In announcing the expansion, Superintendent E. W. Stahl of the Moline plant said: "This enlargement of our manufacturing facilities is a further indication of the company's belief that the market for our products will continue to improve as the result of the return of more prosperous conditions for agriculture."

Further Business Rise Is Recorded by Index

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Expansion of business activity in July resulted in a rise in The Annalist Index of Business Activity to 80.9 (preliminary) from 79.5 for June.

The index has now advanced 1.5 points over the year's low of 79.3 for May, while the loss from the year's high of 83.6 for January has been cut to 3.0 points. Last month's rise carried the index slightly above last year's high of 80.2 for May.

ICC Approves Issuance Of Notes by Nickel Plate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission said it had approved issuance by the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad Company of $15,000,000 three-year promissory notes in payment for an equal amount of notes maturing October 1.

Australia Is Irked by Demand To Buy as Much as She Sells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 19—Australia is becoming increasingly the target of those countries with which she has a favorable trade balance. Her pre-eminence as a producer of merino wool, which is in great demand from practically all textile-manufacturing countries, and the preponderance of it in her exports, make it difficult for her to buy as much from certain countries as she sells to them. Canada and the United States are almost the only countries which have a favorable balance in their trade with Australia.

Obviously, Australia cannot spend all the return from her exports on imports. There is a matter of about £30,000,000 a year in interest and other governmental charges to be met overseas, and unless the total favorable trade balance comes up to that amount, the Australian financial structure has a supporting buttress weakened.

Tired of Onesidedness

But there is no doubt that foreign countries with which Australia trades are tiring of paying more to Australia than they receive from her. The German and Italian restrictions on wool-buying last year were undoubtedly directed mainly against Australia. Japan for years has been striving by intensive propaganda and other means to induce Australia to buy more from her. Belgium, with a threat to stop imports of Australian meat and barley, persuaded the Commonwealth to admit more Belgian sheet glass. The President of Poland recently told the consul-general for Poland in Australia, during the latter's visit to Warsaw, that Poland wanted a greater share of the Australian market. Now France, for long a disgruntled customer of Australia's, has come out into the open. Her trade commissioner in Australia (M. Georges Bader) has stated that unless Australia increases her purchases from France, that country may follow Italy's example and impose a quota on Australian wool.

"French exporters who have lost oversea markets are examining the lists of countries which show adverse trade balances with France, and Australia is the most outstanding," said M. Bader. "We would regret discriminations, but we are compelled to admit that from a national point of view it is quite rational. It is certain that France, which also buys wool from South Africa and South America, finds in those countries an outlet for her goods which she does not find in Australia, most Australian purchases being made in Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. Since the end of the war Australia has treated France very harshly, with dumping duties, embargoes, extra duties and quotas. Since 1919 France has sold to Australia £44,000,000 worth of goods and has bought from Australia £163,500,000 worth."

Trade Agreements

The Australian Minister for Trade Agreements (Sir Henry Gullett) is abroad negotiating for trade agreements with European countries, the chief among them being Germany, France, Italy and Belgium. Realizing how necessary it is to retain these countries as large buyers of wool, sheep breeders' organizations in Australia have repeatedly suggested that if trade agreements are to be made, they should be put into effect before the next wool-selling season begins in Australia in September.

Germany has made it clear that unless arrangements are made for establishing credits in Australia by the admission of her goods, Germany cannot continue as a customer of Australia. This means that the present German trade policy is based virtually on a barter system. During the last few months important representatives of German firms have been in Sydney to negotiate business on a barter basis. They have announced that they are willing to buy Australian wool, hides, and other primary products, in exchange for an equivalent amount of German goods. It is stated that a considerable amount of business with Australian firms has resulted. A new aviation company has announced that it is going to secure 17 Junker airplanes in exchange for Australian wool.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market again occupied the center of attention in Wall Street, with new high prices and a further increase in volume of trading. It opened the week with the largest day's trading volume for over 12 months, and 139 new individual highs for the current year. Volume which has been running over 1,000,000 shares a day stepped up last week to a rate of over 2,000,000 shares. Occasional spectacular moves, such as that of American Telephone on Tuesday, 4 points up to a new high in a morning's trading, are beginning to appear.

Some Opinion Distrustful

Some professional trading opinion is becoming distrustful of the market on account of the slow change in its nature. With larger volume, and probable "public participation," the market seems to have a less conservative mood. Trading is "more abandoned," secondary issues are becoming active, and the volume of issues traded in its broadening out. A few fireworks appear now and then.

On the other hand there is continuous surprise that the last five months' almost continuous bull market has got along without perceptible increase in margin trading. Whoever the public is that is getting into the market, it is buying with cash. The volume of brokers' loans, around $800,000,000, is almost unchanged since last March, and only a shade over a year ago, although the Dow-Jones' index of industrial stocks has risen close to 50 per cent in the last 12 months.

The ratio of New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral to market values of all listed shares on the first of August was only 1.98 per cent. It was actually 2½ per cent April 1, so that it has declined 20 per cent while the market has been rising. In the bull market of the nineteen twenties this figure wavered from 1926 to 1929 between 8 and 9 per cent. It then fell to 1.18 per cent at the bottom of the depression.

Policing the Market

As the market expands, interest grows in what the securities and exchange commission will do about policing the market against manipulation. The commission has a ticker at 120 Broadway manned by expert tape readers, but it has yet to define exactly what is meant in the law by the term "manipulation," or "stabilization." Nearly all active issues have in the past had certain sponsors who more or less "made a market" to prevent erratic movements. Just where this becomes illegal no one knows.

This is the SEC's first experience with an active bull market. In such a market violent movements often appear in individual issues, the source of which is difficult to discover. The Stock Exchange has for a generation conducted a running scrutiny of such 'jiggles.' Whenever any extraordinary action appears in any listed bond or stock, a member or representative of the governing committee makes an investigation ranging from brief inquiry on the floor to the calling of a member of the exchange on the carpet before the business conduct committee.

Formulation of Policy

The principal activity of the SEC to date has been in formulating policy and in taking care of complaints. It now faces the difficult task of enforcing portions of the law dealing with manipulation. It is expected to have difficulty in recognizing pool activity in the face of a general advance in share prices.

The fifth auction offering of Treasury bonds did not go so well. Upon its announcement the price of the 2⅞'s involved dropped about three quarters of a point, from 101 18-32 to 100 28-32. Out of five such offerings to date the first and the last have knocked the market down.

Conservative banking opinion here is inclined, however, to approve the new method, and to agree that if it depresses the government bond market slightly, no harm, but good, is done. It is felt that today's prices are artificially high, and must some day drop. Hence it is thought that a Treasury policy which tempers the present high prices will in the long run prove to have minimized the inevitable fluctuations. Some government bond traders here would not be surprised to see a rather sharp drop in governments as soon as business recovery takes hold sufficiently to use up some of the present excess credit and raise the interest rates for long-term money. There was some question in the Street as to whether Secretary Morgenthau quite understood the implications of his reported remark about the probability of interest rates rising sometime in the future.

Street Sympathetic

The Street feels sympathetic to the apparent policy of the Treasury in buying silver only on sharp declines, with the purpose of accumulating silver cheaply rather than running the price up. Although hostile to the entire silver policy, it attributes responsibility to the silver interests rather than to the Treasury, which it considers to be in the embarrassing predicament of being condemned if it does and condemned if it doesn't push the price up.

There was much interest in the Street in the clause in the tax bill removing tax exemption from future Treasury issues, but the action of Government bonds indicated little expectation that it would pass. Enactment of such legislation would depress Government bonds now nearing maturity which are selling high in the hope of favorable exchange offer, while it would drive up all other tax-exempts by giving them a scarcity value.

The report to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of the Committee on Customers' Men has been taken back for further consideration. Since the subject has been under official consideration for over 18 months the further delay is not considered important.

Amusement as well as approval greeted the action of one of the leading down-town banks in sending out to its stockholders neatly bound copies of the Constitution of the United States. The incident recalled action of a large brokerage house last fall in sending out copies of the Declaration of Independence to its customers.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Adams Express
Affiliated Products
Amer. Home Products
Amer. Sugar Refining
Amer. Tel. & Tel.
Borg-Warner
Brooklyn & Queens Transit
Chesapeake Corp.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours
General Railway Signal
Kansas City Pwr & Light
Kimberley-Clark
Mesta Machine
National Dairy Products
New York Steam
Pet Milk Co.
Radio Corp. of Amer.
Raybestos Manhattan

Continued Rise In Steel Output Is Paradoxical

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Though operations in the steel industry continue to climb, new buying is not forging ahead as rapidly as heretofore since Independence Day. The situation therefore appears somewhat puzzling and paradoxical.

It is possible that the continued rise in production is due to the fact that steel makers are building up stocks of semifinished steel to hold in readiness for the expected bulge in demand during late summer and fall.

Operations are at 49 per cent of capacity on the average, the highest since early March. The pace ranges, by districts, from 32½ per cent for eastern Pennsylvania to 88 per cent for Detroit. A rise to 53 per cent in New England has been one of the features of the last few days.

Big Gain Since July 4

Since the Fourth of July week operations have recovered 19 points or about 63 per cent. Few summers of the last few years have witnessed such rapid recovery from the proverbial low point of the year in early July.

A year ago the industry was engaged at 23 per cent of capacity, two years ago at 53 per cent, three years ago at 14 per cent, four years ago at 32 per cent.

Shipments of steel to the automobile makers have declined quite sharply of late, probably because of annual shutdowns, particularly in the case of the Ford Motor Company. A sharp revival is expected early in September, however.

It is expected that books will be opened for fourth quarter this week as was provided for under the steel code. However, whereas the code provided that a period of 10 days elapse between the filing of prices and the starting of selling, it is expected that selling will now start immediately. It is suggested that possibly steel makers will wait until early September before opening books and naming prices, desiring a longer time to consider the price situation.

No marked price changes are expected, however, the few changes being in the manner of lining up prices to be better in accord with costs of manufacture.

One of such price adjustments was recently announced by the Republic Steel Corporation which has advanced forging quality carbon steel billets $3 a ton to $35 a gross ton, effective Aug. 20.

Pig Iron Prices

The price developments in pig iron will be watched closely in view of the price concessions made on imported iron during the last few weeks.

It is suggested that if there is to be any change in domestic pig iron it will be downward to compete with this foreign iron. However, best opinion is that there will be no change. It is argued that should domestic prices be reduced, importers would lower prices on foreign iron again as an inducement to make sales.

Arrivals of foreign pig iron during the first half of the year have been 53,500 tons, or an annual rate of 107,000 tons, which compares with 115,000 tons for last year. May saw the largest quantity imported, or 23,724 tons.

It is expected that pig iron production in August will have been shown to have increased over that of July when a drop of 5½ per cent in daily rate was reported, largely because of Independence Day influences.

Demand for steel pipe, for oil and gas lines has been conspicuous for its absence since recovery has set in. One important reason is the tendency to dig up old lines and relay them elsewhere. Thus the Lone Star Gas Company is pulling up its 98-mile gas trunk line of 20-inch pipe which was laid originally in 1929. It is being removed from Petrolia, Clay County, to Birdville, just east of Fort Worth.

Sales of machine tools in July increased 30 per cent over those for June the National Machine Tool Dealers Association reports. Sales were the largest for a month since 1929.

Cotton Mill Forwardings For Week Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 159,000 bales last week compared with 150,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 355,000 bales compared with 408,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

The movement of American cotton into sight totaled 96,000 bales last week compared with 75,000 last year. The total into sight for the season to date is 217,000 bales compared with 205,000 for the corresponding period of last season. Exports of American cotton were 50,000 bales last week compared with 51,000 last year. Total exports for the season to date are 100,000 bales compared with 138,000 for the like period of last season.

Goodrich Co. Six Months' Sales Increase Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—For the six months' period ended June 30, the B. F. Goodrich Company and its subsidiaries reports sales of $59,161,319, which compares with $52,363,157 for the like period a year ago.

It reported profits from operations of $2,902,977 before adding profits from the purchase of the company's bonds and sale of securities, amounting to $222,769, and before deducting interest of $1,272,706 and provision for federal income tax of $300,000. This compares with $2,502,447 for the corresponding period in 1934.

Banking Mentor

© Underwood

Leo T. Crowley
Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Banks in Better Condition, Says FDIC Chairman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A belief that deposit insurance is not a cure-all was expressed by Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in his report to Congress. He said insurance is "not a complete remedy for the ills of the banking system" nor for unstable business conditions. He added that a chief controlling factor with regard to these conditions will be "general economic conditions and monetary and credit developments."

Mr. Crowley's report, published today, indicated the nation's banks have used a big broom vigorously in sweeping huge amounts in questionable paper from among their assets. The FDIC announced that 14,124 insured institutions wrote off their books in 1934 a total of $1,130,000,000 in losses accumulated during the depression.

The FDIC added that this was made possible because the banks received $650,000,000 net in new capital. It said this was supplied largely by the Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Despite these losses, the FDIC figures disclosed, the banks' assets rose from $40,610,000,000 to $47,370,000,000 during 1934 and that deposits increased from $31,300,000,000 to "about $39,000,000,000."

Profits on Chain Stores Rise Over 17 P. C. Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 — Net profits of chain store groups have, with but one exception, risen much faster than their total sales, although the latter also show encouraging increases, according to an analysis of 88 leading chain store companies, covering latest full-year figures available. The compilation, prepared by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., specialists in chain store securities, contains much interesting information gathered from special sources, as well as data made available by the Standard Statistics Co. The sales volume of the 88 companies used is about two thirds that of the chain store field as a whole, the latter in turn representing approximately 25 to 30 per cent of the country's total retail business estimated at $25,000,000,000. No privately owned companies have been included.

Total sales of the 88 companies selected, for the calendar year 1934 (or the nearest corresponding fiscal year) were $4,081,372,626, an increase of 10.8 per cent over 1935, while net profits for 1934, amounting to $168,217,170, showed the substantial gain of 17.2 per cent over 1933. Figures for the following individual groups showed similar impressive increases in net profits as compared with sales:

Number of Companies	Groups	Sales 1934 increase over 1933	Net profits 1934 increase over 1933
8	Mail order and general	23.4%	43.8%
13	Department stores	11.3	30.2
2	Large variety	8.5	12.6
7	Small variety	15.1	16.4
13	Restaurant	6.0	13.8
9	Drug chains	16.7	57.0
5	Shoe chains (non-mfg.)	24.7	35.5
7	Shoe chains (mfg.)	14.0	400.0
3	Women's apparel	22.6	87.0
6	Men's apparel	13.8	33.0

The exception noted above is the 15 grocery chains, whose sales increased 4.4 per cent but whose net profits declined 13.4 per cent.

Four groups reported greater sales in 1934 than 1929. Percentage increases were: small variety chains 28.6 per cent; drug chains 23.7 per cent; non-manufacturing shoe chains 21.8 per cent; and women's apparel 12.9 per cent. Two groups had higher net profits in 1934 than in 1929; non-manufacturing shoe chains 50.0 per cent gain and small variety chains 12.7 per cent gain.

Taken as a whole, the results appear to indicate that a large majority of the companies reviewed have evidently effected important economies in operating or other charges, and are in a favorable position to benefit by any further increases in the general volume of business.

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Was the book of Isaiah written by one person? What are the oldest manuscripts? Why are some books omitted? In what language was the Bible written? Answering these and many other questions about the Bible, with the results of latest research, is a series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor —

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by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore

54 articles—Sept. 30 to Dec. 2

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U. S. Wightman Cup Team Springs Surprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 — The United States Wightman Cup team, springing a tremendous surprise on their opponents, swept through to victory Saturday in the thirteenth annual series for the trophy, by winning all three of the singles matches, to emerge victor by a score of 4 matches to 3, after trailing at 1—2 as the result of the Friday matches.

It was largely due to Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., the former Sarah Palfrey, that this came about, though the clinching victory goes to the credit of the new member of the team, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, who accomplished the hitherto unexpected feat of defeating the uncrowned star of the British team, Katherine E. Stammers, to win the deciding match.

Old-Time Vigor

Mrs. Fabyan, whose play in the doubles match on Friday had halted the sweep of the British team, followed up her success by winning the first match of the day on Saturday, with all her old-time vigor, which has been conspicuously missing in previous tournaments this season. Under the watchful eye of her captain and friend, Mrs. George W. Wightman, she defeated Phyllis Mudford King in half an hour of play, 6—0, 6—3.

Then Helen Hull Jacobs, No. 1 for United States, put her team ahead by scoring another straight-set victory over her opponent of many encounters, Dorothy E. Round, 6—3, 6—2, also showing far better form than in her first day's play.

But it was the performance of Mrs. Arnold in defeating Kay Stammers that furnished the real fireworks of the day. The little Californian, who has been out of play for several years, following her marriage, and never was regarded as a Wightman Cup possibility until her recent victories at Manchester, Seabright and Maidstone, and was decisively defeated by Miss Round on Friday, suddenly recovered her early season form, and, in spite of the best play of Miss Stammers, emerged victorious for the first time that an American has defeated the British left-hander, by a score of 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

With the issue settled, the young British team of Nancy M. Lyle and Evelyn M. Dearman took the doubles contest from Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus, though here also the Americans showed better than expected, winning the first set, but dropping the next two, giving the Britishers the match at 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Placement After Placement

Right from the start of the Fabyan-King match it was evident that Mrs. Fabyan was back in her old form. She broke through the service of Mrs. King with regularity, using her placing ability and deep driving with fine variety, to score placement after placement, while she allowed only two points off her own service in the first set. In the second set, Mrs. King did better with her service, while Mrs. Fabyan showed a tendency to be too strong, driving her deep shots over the back line frequently. But Mrs. Fabyan continued to win her service games, and breaks in the fifth and final games finally gave her the match after 34 minutes of play.

In the second match, Miss Jacobs started off brilliantly also, while Miss Round seemed listless and slow. So the American champion ran up a lead of 5—0, only to slip in control and drop the next three games. Miss Jacobs, however, managed to win her next service game for the set, 6—3. Miss Round continued her career, however, and won a love game on service to start the second set, and a double break in the third and fourth games placed the score at two-all. But the rest of the match was all for Miss Jacobs, who allowed her opponent only five points, while Miss Round was failing to control her shots against the vigorous driving and net play of the champion, and her errors soon ended the battle after 36 minutes of play.

Mrs. Arnold Steadier

Miss Stammers was just as brilliant in her volley and placement play as against Miss Jacobs all through her match with Mrs. Arnold, but the latter was far steadier, and her unorthodox looping drives and court covering, with her persistent play for the back hand of the British lefthander, carried her through to win the first set, 6—2, though her earned points were less than those of the British star. But the second set found Miss Stammers using her fighting placements with great effect, and though Mrs. Arnold was fighting hard on her service games, Miss Stammers broke through three times to take the set, 6—1.

But it was the play of Mrs. Arnold at the start of the third set that really clinched the battle. Actually outplacing Miss Stammers at her own game of shots for the edges of the court, the little Californian captured the first three games in a row, finishing with a perfect cross-court placement that almost lifted Captain Wightman out of her chair in surprise. Miss Stammers braced up her game, just as she had against Miss Jacobs the day before but Mrs. Arnold held her lead, and a final break, ending with a double fault, lost the match for Miss Stammers, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Peacock Showing Heels in Europe As He Did in U. S.

STRASBOURG, France, Aug. 19 (AP)—Eulace Peacock of Temple is showing his heels to the fleetest men in all Europe, even as he licked the cream of the American crop before coming to these foreign shores.

An American track team engaged a combination of French and German stars, yesterday, and when the shooting was over Peacock had collected four first places. He ran the 100 yards in 9.6s., took the 100 meters in 10.6s., leaped 24ft. 4½in. to win the broad jump, and then galloped away with the 200 meters event.

The Americans finished first in 12 of the 16 events on the program. Mesner of France beat Norman Bright of San Francisco by inches in the 1500-meters race, and John Wolff of the New York A. C. was fifth in the 800-meters run. John Lyman of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, finished third in the discus throw, but won the shotput. Bill Roy of New Orleans was third in the pole vault, Ramadier of France winning this event with a leap of 12ft. 9½in. Roy was nearly eight inches lower than the winner.

Ivan Fuqua of Indiana won the 400-meter run in 48.4s., and Phil Cope won the 110-meter hurdles in 14.6s. Tom Moore of the Olympic Club took the 400-meter hurdles in 55s. while Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College won the high jump with a respectable leap of 6ft. 6¾in. Joe McCluskey of the New York A. C. romped home in 8m. 42.2s. in winning the 3000-meter run.

The American team of Bright, Wolff, Moore, Peacock and Cope won the 1500-meter Olympic relay in 3m. 3.2s., and the team of Peacock, Cope, Johnson and Fuqua won the 400-meter relay in 42.6s.

Sweden Takes 1½ Points Out of Two From America

WARSAW, Aug. 19 (AP) — The fourth round of matches in the international team chess tournament began in the second session last night, all adjourned games in the third round being held over until today.

Sweden took 1½ points out of two from the United States, when Stoltz defeated Marshall and Lundin drew with Dake. Two games were adjourned.

Austria and Poland, scoring two each, finished their third-round match in a tie.

Hungary took a one-point lead against Argentina as Lilienthal defeated Bolbochan at the second board. The other pairings were: Grau vs. Steiner, Pleci vs. Szabo and Maderna vs. Rethy.

Dr. A. Alekhine's fourth game, against Silverman of Roumania, was won by the former, who is the world champion.

The pairings for the fourth round were: Argentina vs. Hungary; Sweden vs. United States; Italy vs. Czechoslovakia; Ireland vs. Great Britain; France vs. Roumania; Latvia vs. Palestine; Switzerland vs. Estonia; Jugoslavia vs. Lithuania; Poland vs. Finland; Denmark vs. Austria.

Glasgow Rangers Held To a 2-2 Soccer Draw

GLASGOW, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mighty Glasgow rangers were held to a 2 to 2 draw by Ayr United in a hard battle on the latter club's ground Saturday. The match was one of the features of the day's play in the Scottish Football League.

Celtic made amends for its poor start last Saturday by defeating Hamilton Academicals, 1 to 0, at Celtic Park. Dunfermline, which narrowly escaped relegation at the end of last season, won its second victory, 4 to 1. Queen of South was the losing team.

Ten goals were scored at Dundee where the home side overcame Queen's Park, 6 to 4. Arbroath, promoted from the Second Division, lost at home to Albion Rovers, 2 to 1 but Third Lanark got the better of Kilmarnock 3 to 2. Motherwell and Aberdeen drew 2 to 2.

In the Second Division Falkirk trounced Montrose 8 to 0 and St. Mirren gained a 2 to 0 victory over Stenhousemuir. In their efforts to regain First Division status Falkirk and St. Mirren have gained major points in the two games played this season.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	70	39	.642
New York	61	46	.570
Boston	58	53	.523
Chicago	54	51	.514
Cleveland	56	54	.509
Philadelphia	47	56	.456
Washington	47	64	.423
St. Louis	39	69	.361

Results Aug. 17

St. Louis 11, Boston 7.
St. Louis 7, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 8, Washington 7.
Cleveland 5, Washington 0.
Detroit 3, New York 2. (10 innings)

Results Aug. 18

Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Washington 4, Cleveland 2. (10 innings)
Cleveland 13, Washington 4.
Detroit 6, New York 0.

Mrs. Harold Jones Wins Again

HALIFAX, Aug. 19 (Canadian Press)—The defending champion, Mrs. Harold Jones of Halifax, won the women's singles tennis title of Nova Scotia for the sixth time Saturday by defeating Mrs. J. C. I. Edwards, formerly of Ottawa, 6—4, 6—0.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S Long Run Musical Hit
Conceived and Directed by Hassard Short
THE GREAT WALTZ
Evgs. 8:45, 55c to $3.30; 500 Orch. Seats at $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20.
Limited Engagement
AIR-COOLED
CENTER THEATRE, 49th St. and 6th Ave.

U. S. Keeps Trophy

By a Staff Photographer

Wightman Cup

Retained by Home Forces When They Win the Odd Match in Seven Against England in International Tennis Series at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 19, 1910

TWO long home runs by Garland Stahl and Clyde Engle, both with a man on base, enabled the Boston Red Sox to defeat Detroit, 4 to 2, in an American League game. Ed Karger, who had been driven out of the box a short time before by the Tigers, went the route for the Red Sox by keeping eight hits scattered. Five of the eight hits came in the second and eighth innings and accounted for Detroit's only runs.

American Team Makes Clean Sweep of Meet

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (AP)—American track and field athletes made a clean sweep of seven events against Austrian opposition Saturday as Al Moreau, Marksville, La., equaled the listed world's record for the 110-meter high hurdles.

Moreau, undefeated in his campaign abroad, was clocked in 14.2 seconds as he defeated Leitner by six tenths of a second.

Foy Draper, Los Angeles sprinter, ran away with the 100 and 200-meter dashes. He defeated Berger by four tenths of a second in the shorter sprint in 10.7 seconds and won the 200 by one and two-tenths seconds in 21.6 seconds, with Berger again runner-up.

Dudley in the Money By Thirty-Foot Putt

ACACIA COUNTRY CLUB, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Ed Dudley, long-hitting Philadelphia professional, won the $3500 72-hole golf tournament here yesterday with a score of 285. Dudley, starting the last round four strokes back of the leader, shot the course in 71, 2 under par, to take first money.

A difficult, curling putt of at least 30 feet gave victory to Dudley, just when a tie with Billy Burke, Cleveland former open champion, his playing partner, appeared inevitable. Burke finished with 287, tied with Ted Luther of Youngstown.

Terl Johnson, of Decatur, Ill., who shot the first three rounds in 71, finished with a 73, after missing a long putt that would have tied Dudley, Clarence Clarke, Bloomsfield, N. J., pro, shot the first nine of his last round in 32, finishing with a 69 for 286, tying Johnson for second place.

Vanderbilt's Prestige Wins Commodore's Cup

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's Prestige, yesterday, was awarded the Commodore's Cup for sloops in the New York Yacht Club's Newport, R. I. to Vineyard Haven port-to-port run.

The Prestige was the first craft to drift across the line last night, followed by George Lauder's Windward, in a race in which only 20 of the 35 craft that started finished. Lack of breeze and strong headtides stalled the craft along the way and the last boats to finish straggled in early yesterday.

Rowe B. Metcalf's Sachem was declared winner in the schooner division and the Mandoo, owned by Spencer Berger, won the prize in the cruiser class. Russell Grinnell's Rugosa took the special prize for sloops and yawls.

The yachts will race to Mattapoisett, a distance of 24 miles, today.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	72	49	.595
Indianapolis	65	53	.551
Columbus	65	54	.546
Kansas City	66	56	.541
Milwaukee	63	58	.521
St. Paul	58	55	.513
Toledo	48	69	.410
Louisville	39	82	.322

Results Aug. 17

Kansas City 4, Toledo 2.
Louisville 1, Minneapolis 0.
Two games postponed.

Results Aug. 18

Minneapolis 11, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 3, Louisville 1.
Toledo 9, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 5, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Only games played.

Hunt Wins in Ohio Valley

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19 (AP)—Joe Hunt of Los Angeles won the Ohio Valley tennis championship yesterday by defeating Joe O'Brien of Fort Thomas, Ky., 5—7, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Eighth Regional Winner

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Aug. 19 (AP)—Gastonia, N. C., Saturday won the American Legion junior baseball championship for the eighth region by defeating Memphis, Tenn., 8 to 5.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	73	51	.589
New Orleans	74	52	.587
Nashville	65	56	.537
Memphis	67	59	.532
Chattanooga	61	60	.504
Little Rock	57	64	.471
Birmingham	49	75	.395
Knoxville	47	76	.382

Results Aug. 17

New Orleans 11, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 3, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 6, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 2, Atlanta 1.

Results Aug. 18

Atlanta 5, Little Rock 3.
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 4, Knoxville 3.
Memphis 4, Knoxville 1.
Birmingham 2, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 3.

Starr to Washington

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 19 (AP)—Manager Art Shires of the Harrisburg Senators, announced yesterday the release of Bill Starr, catcher, to the Washington club of the American League. He will join the club at Cleveland.

Japanese Team Is Winner Over U. S. Swimmers

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Winning three of tonight's four final events, the Japanese swimming team defeated an all-star United States squad in a three-day meet for world supremacy in the sport. The point score was Japan 36, United States 27.

With only two events remaining, the 200-meter backstroke and the 800-meter freestyle relay, the Japanese Mermen led 29 to 25 in points scored since the meet opened Saturday evening. Japan started tonight's final session on the long end of a 22-to-20 score.

Kiichi Yoshida of the Saeki Middle School won the 200-meter backstroke in 2m. 35.6s. In second place was Danny Zehr of Fort Wayne, Ind., with Kentaro Kawazu of Meiji University third. The point score then stood Japan 33, United States 27.

Betters World Record

The Japanese mermen proved their superiority over the invading Americans by taking the final event, the 800-meter freestyle relay, in 8m. 52.2s. This time bettered the world record of 8m. 58.4s., made by a Japanese team in Los Angeles Aug. 9, 1932.

Japan's winning relay men were Masanori Yusa, Ishi Harada, S. Makino and Hisoshi Negami. The American team was composed of Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club, John Macionis of Philadelphia and Yale University, Art Lindegren of Hollywood, and Jack Medica of Seattle.

Summaries of tonight's final events follow:

800-Meter Freestyle—Won by Hiroshi Negami (Japan); second, Jack Medica (United States); third, Ishi Harada (Japan). Time—10m. 24s. (Betters listed world record set by S. Makino of Japan in 1931.)

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by Peter Frick (United States); second, Masanori Yusa (Japan); third, T. Arai (Japan). Time—57.2s.

200-Meter Backstroke—Won by Kiichi Yoshida (Japan); second, Danny Zehr (United States); third, Kentaro Kawazu (Japan). Time—2m. 35.6s.

800-Meter Freestyle Relay—Won by Japan (Yusa, Harada, Maniko, Negami); second, United States (Fick, Macionis, Lindgreen, Medica). Time—8m. 52.2s. (Betters world record of 8m. 58.4s. made by Japanese team at Los Angeles in August, 1932.)

Americans Cut Lead

Three breath-taking victories by the Americans in Sunday's four-event program reduced the Japanese lead from 14 to 7 to 22 to 20.

Jack Medica, Seattle speedster, was credited with victory over Hiroshi Negami of Rikkyo University in the 400-meter freestyle race, but his margin was so narrow the official stopwatches did not discern the difference.

The time for both men was 4m. 45.2s., 1 1-10s. under the recognized world's mark held by S. Making of Japan.

Only Reizo Koike's victory in the 100-meter breaststroke over Jack Kasley of the University of Michigan saved the Japanese from a shutout in Sunday's races. Koike's time was 1m. 10.2s. Tetso Hamuro was third.

15,000 Fans

Second only to the Medica-Negami race in thrills for the 15,000 excited fans who jammed the stands was the 400-meter relay race. The lead was first with the Japanese and then with the Americans and when Peter Fick, of the New York Athletic Club, touched the finish line, Masanori Yusa was only a meter and a half behind.

T. Arai, starting for Japan, beat Matt Chrostowski of Olneyville, R. I., but Art Lindgren of Hollywood, swimming the race of his life against Yoshihisa Shimura overcame the two-meter lead gained by Arai. Paul Wolff of Hollywood, maintained the lead against K. Hirano and Fick needed all of it. Yusa challenged brilliantly but he could not quite overhaul the speedy American. The time was 3m., 53.8s.

Taylor Drysdale, Detroit, had things his own way in the 100-meter backstroke, winning in 1m. 10.2s. Russell Branch, Detroit, placed second and Kentaro Hawazu of Meiji University third.

Medica took an early lead in the grueling race with Negami, but the Japanese passed him at the halfway mark. At 350 meters Negami still was churning two meters ahead of the American, but then Medica sprinted, drew even 10 meters from the goal and won by a "touch."

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	76	55	.580
Buffalo	73	58	.557
Syracuse	74	60	.552
Baltimore	70	62	.530
Toronto	70	63	.526
Newark	66	67	.496
Rochester	53	75	.414
Albany	43	85	.336

Results Aug. 17

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 1.
Toronto 6, Albany 3.
Toronto 4, Albany 3.
Baltimore 3, Rochester 2.
Montreal 4, Newark 1.

Results Aug. 18

Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Montreal 4, Newark 1.
Syracuse 16, Albany 9.
Syracuse 5, Albany 4.
Rochester 1, Baltimore 0.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 7.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	36	26	.581
Missions	37	27	.578
Portland	36	27	.571
Los Angeles	32	30	.516
Seattle	32	30	.516
Oakland	32	32	.500
Sacramento	25	39	.391
Hollywood	23	42	.354

Results Aug. 17

San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 7.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.
Portland 10, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 5, Seattle 4.

Results Aug. 18

San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 1.
Sacramento 5, Seattle 2.
Portland 17, Hollywood 5.
Hollywood 5, Portland 0.
Oakland 5, Missions 4.
Oakland 7, Missions 1.

Ruddy Nipped at Finish

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Harry Tresnak of the Lenox A. A., national junior long distance champion, Saturday ended the rule of Ray Ruddy of the New York A. C. in the Metropolitan A. A. U. mile swim. Tresnak defeated Ruddy, winner of the race for the past eight years, by two yards after the pair had battled it out neck and neck most of the way. Tresnak's time was 23m. 24.9s. Ruddy had two legs on the James A. Farley Cup and would have retired it had not Tresnak nipped him at the finish of the race which was held at the Jerome Cascades Pool.

Detroit Tigers Stretch Lead To Eight Contests

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With just six weeks of the season remaining, the Detroit Tigers lead the New York Yankees by eight games in the American League, while in the National League, the New York Giants are in front of the St. Louis Cardinals, their closest rivals, by 2½ contests. Neither pennant race has been settled, however, for the Giants go down the home stretch by playing on western soil, thereby giving the Cards a decided edge during the closing three weeks, and the Tigers finish their season campaigning in the East, naturally giving the Yankees a "break" there. Those final weeks may develop an even more exciting finish than the National League experienced last season, if that is possible.

The Tigers, of course, have a fairly comfortable lead and the only club they need to fear are the Yanks. The Boston Red Sox, in third place, haven't the pitching strength to cope with the leaders. Mickey Cochrane's pack of Bengals won four games and lost two during the past week, two of these victories coming at the expense of the Yankees. Yesterday, at Navin Field, Schoolboy Rowe blanked the New Yorkers on three hits.

Schedule Favors Yanks

Certainly it appears as if nothing could stop the Tigers now, but it is possible that the Yankees may pick up during their final home stand. On Sept. 4, Detroit opens its eastern invasion with a doubleheader at Philadelphia, following this with three singles in the same city. Then the Cochranes travel to Washington for four games. Beginning Sept. 12 they engage the Yanks in four contests at Yankee Stadium and then close their tour in Boston. Seventeen games scheduled on the road.

The Yanks, however, may be so far behind by that time, a Detroit slump wouldn't make much difference. After closing their series in Detroit tomorrow, the Yankees move on to St. Louis for five battles with the Browns and Hornsby's club is doing very well at the moment, judging by what it did to the Red Sox over the week-end. The real test of the McCarthy pitching staff will come beginning Aug. 25, when they open an eight-game series with the Chicago White Sox that will be played on four days. Four doubleheaders in succession—good news to Detroit.

The most important news in the National League during the past seven days was the "crucial" series between the Giants and Cardinals at the Polo Grounds, which didn't develop the struggles expected. Like the Tigers, the Cards are favored during the final weeks of the season because they will be playing in their own back yard. The Giants are not nearly as effective on the road as they are at the Polo Grounds. From Sept. 4, through the nineteenth, the Terrymen will be in the West, meeting Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, the Cardinals and Chicago in that order.

Braves Stopped Cards

The Cardinals won four games and lost three for the week, getting unexpected opposition when they arrived at Braves Field yesterday. The Braves, who have suddenly become a hustling ball club with better pitching, defeated the Cards in the first game of a doubleheader and very nearly captured the second. Fred Frankhouse was the Boston hero in the opener, holding the world champions to six hits and driving in both runs in a 2-to-1 victory. Al Spohrer's ninth-inning home run sent the second game into the tenth, but the Cards capitalized on an error and Leo Durocher's four-bagger with the bases full.

The Braves, incidentally, won five out of eight games last week, allowing opponents only 24 runs in these engagements. The Tribe made 90 base hits, high mark for the seven days in both leagues. The Brooklyn Dodgers also took five games and lost only two, to lead the National League.

In the American, the Philadelphia Athletics had a record similar to that of Detroit, four victories and two defeats. Cleveland ranked next with five won and three lost.

A record home crowd for the season, 39,000, turned out to watch Rowe blank the Yankees yesterday at Detroit.

Elbert Fletcher, the former Milton (Mass.) High School athlete, made his debut with the Braves yesterday, came through with a pair of hits and handled 20 chances around first base without an error. He stands up there at the plate as if he meant business. The youngster has one of the best pitching staffs in baseball to break in against—that of the Cardinals.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	41	.631
St. Louis	67	43	.609
Chicago	70	47	.598
Pittsburgh	63	54	.538
Brooklyn	53	59	.473
Cincinnati	49	66	.426
Boston	32	81	.283

Results Aug. 17

St. Louis 7, New York 3.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.

Results Aug. 18

Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 4. (10 innings)
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
New York 8, Cincinnati 4.

East Lynn Post Wins

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The East Lynn Post, American Legion junior baseball team, Saturday battered its way to a 13-to-3 victory over Barre (Vt.) juniors to capture the regional championship. The Lynn team will compete at Charlotte, N. C., for the championship of the states east of the Mississippi.

Region 10 Champion

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Aug. 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania's plains team walloped Cumberland, Md., 10 to 6, Saturday to win the Region Ten championship of the junior American Legion baseball tournament.

Mrs. Arnold Goes Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, heroine of America's victorious uphill battle to retain the Wightman Cup, is on her way back to California, with no intention of returning for the United States championship.

Cavan Defeats Tipperary

DUBLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—Cavan defeated Tipperary, 10 to 8, today, to go into the finals of the Irish Gaelic football championship. Cavan will engage the winner of the Kildare-Mayo game in the final.

Victor

Wide World

J. Donald Budge

Oakland (Calif.) Star Wins Over Frank Shields in Final of the Famous Newport Casino Tennis Tourney

Newport Title Won by Budge In Five Sets

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Tireless J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., who gained what little glory the United States Davis Cup team achieved in the challenge round with Britain. Saturday outlasted Frank Shields of New York, for a 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1 victory in the nineteenth Newport Casino invitation singles tennis finale.

Shields, who interrupted his tennis career to become a film player in Hollywood, more than held his own for almost four sets and played the same sparkling tennis he did for that distance against Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, in the recent eastern grass court championship match at Rye, N. Y.

Doubles Final

After finishing in the runnerup position for the second straight week, Shields teamed with Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., and they were outfumbled by Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., for the Casino doubles victory, 3—6, 9—11, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Unlike the singles play, the close of the doubles competition was crammed with spotty tennis and, unless an immediate improvement sets in, neither team will be much of a factor in this week's national championship play at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

After dropping the first set, Shields who was top-seeded, got his slashing service and blazing smashers under control and battered down the accurate Budge for the next two sets.

He was a bit wabbly when they returned to the court after the 10-minute rest period, and Budge reeled off the first two games. Shields, however, captured the next two to even the set, and, although forced to run at break-neck speed by his sharp-shooting opponent, remained in the driver's seat until his legs started to tire along about the tenth game.

Shields Calls Upon Service

When his muscles demanded that he slow down, Shields called upon his blazing service to blast him out of the holes the crafty internationalist dug for him. All went well until the 14th game of the fourth set, when Budge, who won the first two points by passing the storming Shields, went on to advantage.

Weakening rapidly and realizing he would not be able to follow the speedy Budge through a fifth set, Shields took a desperate gamble and lost.

He tried to deuce the game with a service ace and his first ball whizzed into the net. He put everything he had on the second, which also ended in the webbing, and the double-fault gave Budge the set and squared the match.

The deciding series of games were walkaways for Budge, who applied all possible pressure against his heavier but weaker rival. The Californian swept Shields to take the fourth on service, through the first three games, allowed and then put together a second straight trio to end the match and inscribe his name on the famous Casino bowl, as most of the game's outstanding players have done before him.

There has been much brilliant tennis here during the week, but the Budge-Shields match was easily the best played in the crack tourney. Budge was in splendid form getting under way, and the longer it lasted, the higher he boosted his game.

He outscored Shields 170 points to 143 during the 51 games and had 53 earned points to Shields's 36, eight of which were service aces. Both netted 47 times but Shields drove 67 balls beyond the baselines against Budge's 59.

The red-headed California stripling employed about the same punishing tactics against Shields as he did against Grant in the spectacular semifinal match. His other victims were Hines, Enrique Maier, the burly Spaniard, Henry Prusoff of Seattle and Jess Millman of Los Angeles.

Shields marched to the title round over Parker, last year's Casino runner-up, Gregory Mangin, the Newark, N. J., veteran, Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ramsey Potts Jr., of Memphis, Tenn.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Scene of Tennis Activity

NATIONAL doubles week at the historic Longwood Cricket Club, beginning today, means a busy six days ahead for spectators, players and officials, with ball boys doing their share in retrieving. With 32 teams entered in the men's competition, opening at 2 o'clock this afternoon, along with the women's play that started in the late morning, to be followed by mixed, veterans, and father-and-son combinations, few hours during the coming days will be left to idling.

New Englanders take pride in the Longwood doubles week, and while attendances have been thin in late years, the loss of the tournament last year left a hole that was all too noticeable last summer. The greatest tennis players in the world have appeared at Longwood in these national doubles, and though many of the leading players today are not scheduled to appear this week, there are several swishing rackets here who are heading for tennis heights in the near future.

Golf Qualifiers—Forty-eight of New England's star golfers match strokes at Brae Burn Country Club tomorrow for the right to represent the district in the national amateur golf championship, beginning Sept. 9 at The Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio. Frances Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, former winners of the national title, are exempted from the qualifying, but the others battle for the eight places allotted this sector.

Close Canoe Results—Samoset Canoe Club of West Roxbury nosed out a victory over Needham in the first annual two-day New England open canoe championship regatta, ending yesterday, 48 to 45. The victors scored 25 points in 10 events, yesterday, to pass a four-point lead established by Needham in Saturday's results. Dedham totaled 22 points for third place, and Breeds and Crescents tied for fourth with 20 points each. Nite Owls scored 14 points, Omicron Delta seven, and Winchester one. Ikiuma members from Providence, R. I., failde to score.

Pretty Fair Golf?—Billy McPhail of Norfolk and Fred Hannon of Wollaston upset custom, tradition and past low scores by teaming for the record four-ball card of M. G. A. competition, Saturday, at Hatherly Country Club, when they turned in a better-ball card of 62 to lead the field in the invitation four-ball tourney. Their score was six shots under par and six better than the next gross, turned in by Francis Ouimet in company with Harry Kay. Ouimet and Kay carded a 68, due largely to Ouimet's fine play in which he scored a 69 on his own ball.

Vermont Tennis Title—Mary Whittemore of Boston defeated Betty Juling of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., 6—4, 6—1, in the final match for the Vermont Open women's singles tennis title, Saturday, and then teamed with Fred Harris of Brattleboro, Vt., to win the mixed-doubles honor, defeating Budmilla Isnard and Fred Guild of New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Essex Four-Ball—The son of the man who gave the Walker Cup to international golf competition and the borther of the United States Golf Association president teamed to win the annual invitation four-ball tournament of the Essex Country Club at Manchester, Mass., Saturday, when G. Herbert Walker Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., and James S. Bush of Dayton, Ohio, edged out T. D. Howe of Bass Rocks and J. B. Hawes 3d of The Country Club, 1 up, in the final.

Single Game Tomorrow—The Braves and Cardinals play an exhibition game in Lewiston, Maine, today and return to Boston tomorrow to continue their series with a single game at Braves Field, starting at 3:15 o'clock. After the great battle the Braves put up against the champions in that doubleheader yesterday, there should be a fair week-day crowd at the Wigwam tomorrow. The Tribe made more base hits during the past week than any other club in the major leagues.

Rangeley Lakes Carnival—Saturday and Sunday provided Rangeley Lakes visitors with ample entertainment in the third annual sports carnival. Boating, swimming, track, baseball, dancing, dinners and other forms of amusement left little to be desired for the individual seeking something to watch. The carnival began on Friday with a marathon and winds up today with golf. Yearly this affair is taking on more importance and drawing visitors from far and near.

Hornblower Invitation Tie—W. Randy Sides of Wellesley and Fred Hannon of Wollaston tied with 77s in the Hornblower invitation at the Plymouth Country Club, yesterday. Only one other golfer of the 50 entered, Ray Deston of Commonwealth, with a 79, negotiated the Plymouth course in under 80.

Berger Leading League—Wally Berger, the blond centerfielder of the Braves, is leading the National League in two important hitting departments. He had driven in 101 runs at the conclusion of Sunday's games and also had 26 homers. Joe Medwick of the Cardinals is second to Wally with 91 runs-batted-in, and Mel Ott of the Giants has 24 four-baggers.

Second-Straight For Crook's Boat In Speed Racing

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—Two days of racing on the North Shrewsbury not only brought Betty V., Melvin Crook's speedy motorboat, her second-straight national sweepstakes title, but stamped her as one of America's fastest single-engined boats.

Crook, Upper Montclair (N. J.) youth and Princeton graduate, satisfied with his performance Saturday when he set a new lap record of 61.813 miles an hour and an average speed record of 57.636 in the first six-lap 15-mile heat, loafed through the two final heats yesterday.

The other two boats in the event, Duster, driven by John M. L. Rutherfurd of Palm Beach, Fla., and Port Washington, L. I., and Miss Hackensack, driven by Wilbur Hauck of Rochelle Park, N. J., gave Betty V. little competition.

Crook, without forcing his boat, alternated with Duster in taking the lead in the second heat, and finally won by 200 yards. He kept apace of Miss Hackensack in the third heat, until that boat lost a bottom plank on the fifth lap and sank near the starter's barge. A coast guard cutter picked up Hauck and another boat finally got a line on the sinking craft and pulled it ashore.

Four more records were broken in the closing events yesterday, bringing the two-day total to 10.

Bob Grabau of Kenmore, N. Y., in winning the Class F open outboard event, averaged 53.989 m. p. h., the fastest time ever made by an outboard in competition.

Lew Franco of New York City made an average speed of 46.851 m. p. h. in the Class B event for amateurs, eclipsing the former mark of 46.626.

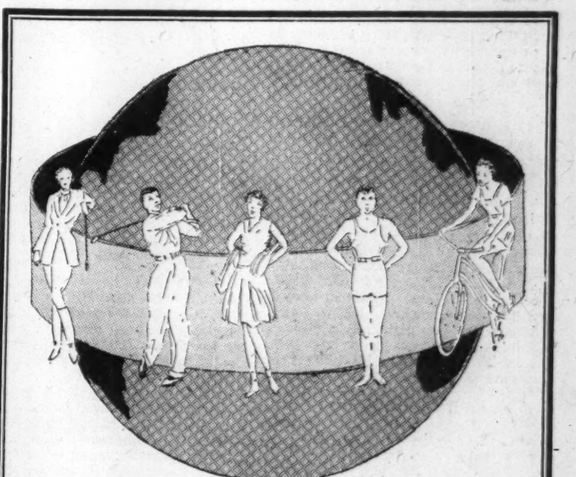
Fred Jacoby Jr. of North Bergen, N. J., won the class B event for professionals with a speed of 47.493, bettering his former mark of 46.778. Arno Apel of Ventnor, N. J., made 56.426 m. p. h. in Emancipator IV in the event for 225 cubic inch hydroplanes. He bettered the 49.396 record made on Saturday by Andrew Crawford of Washington, D. C.

St. Louis Out of N. H. L.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—St. Louis will not be represented in the National Hockey League next season. Plans of local sportsmen to take over the franchise of the last-place Eagles fell through Saturday when negotiations proved unsuccessful. Redmond Quain, president of the Eagles, announced at the close of the season last year he would not operate a club here during the coming campaign. Use of the Arena, scene of the National League games last year, has been offered to A. Frank Ruppenthal, new owner of the Flyers, American Hockey League champions.

Yale Divides With Waseda

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Horton's steady pitching and a brilliant infield defense gave Yale's touring baseball team a 7-to-0 victory over Waseda University here yesterday. Klimzcak, getting two triples and a double, was the Yale batting star. Wildness of its pitchers started Yale University's baseball team off on its Japanese invasion with an 8-to-5 defeat at the hands of Waseda University Saturday.



Around the World of Sports

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Chemical Society Hears Outlines Of New Religion

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19—A new religion "grounded in modern science instead of medieval theology, a new 'holism,' is developing as a world philosophy," declared Prof. William A. Noyes, director emeritus of science laboratories at the University of Illinois, in an address at the opening sessions of the ninetieth meeting of the American Chemical Society here today.

Professor Noyes receives tonight the society's Priestley Medal, one of the highest honors which can be given for distinguished service to chemistry. The $1000 award in pure chemistry goes to Dr. Raymond Fuoss of Brown University.

Explaining the basis of the new religion-philosophy which he believes to be developing, Dr. Noyes said, "Physical science will lead our way to the truth by which we should shape our conduct. It will do this for all questions which concern our intellectual lives, not only in regard to the so-called material universe, where scientific methods are already supreme, but also, more and more, in social, national and international relations.

Two Major Problems

"The two outstanding problems to be solved by our generation are the abolition of war and a better distribution of the products of our industries. We have no right to bury ourselves in physical science research and think we are under no obligation to contribute to the solution of these problems.

"The twentieth century has broadened and simplified our concept of the universe. We now think of a single entity which we may call matter or energy, since each may be transformed into the other.

"Fifty years ago we thought of all material substances as composed of about 80 different kinds of particles, each of its own special sort, and the transmutation of one of these into another was thought impossible.

"Now we place no limit on the possibility of transmutations and as the ultimate constituents of matter we recognize electrons, positrons, protons (or neutrons) and photons. The last are of an infinite variety and may be spoken of as in the same sense the connecting link between matter and energy.

"I present these ideas as a rough outline of the directions in which our thoughts have changed during the last half century."

Air-Conditioned Mines

Another paper read at the meeting today was that of Thomas Midgley, vice-president of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, in which he told the American Chemical Society of plans to air-condition the mines in the famous Rand District of South Africa.

These are the richest gold mines in the world and statistics show that they have yielded since 1866 approximately one-third as much gold as the rest of the world has produced since Columbus came to America. Yet the heat and humidity of the tunnels 1¼ to 1½ miles below the surface has become almost unbearable. Even South African natives can do less than a third of a day's work during a whole shift.

"Although the district has already produced wealth that dwarfs the riches of the Spanish Indies," said Mr. Midgley, the greatest gold reserve known to engineers lies still deeper.

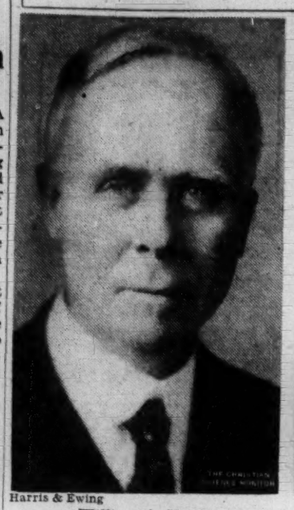
Shafts Sunk 8500 Feet

"Witwatersrand is a 70-mile stretch of country shaped like a vast bowl turned face upward. The gold-bearing ore was discovered in 1866 by George Walker, who accidentally kicked into an outcrop while out for a stroll. Gold production in the district has increased until it now yields 53 per cent of the world's output.

"The Robinson Deep, the deepest mine in the world, is the first African mine to be air-conditioned. Its shafts have been sunk to 8500 feet. The temperature here ranged from 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, with relative humidity of 95 to 100 per cent. The success of air conditioning here shows the possibilities of further work."

In the East Rand Proprietary Mine, Mr. Midgley revealed, work is soon to begin on shafts at a depth of 6500 feet. Their contract calls for cooling the air to 73 degrees Fahrenheit. Air-conditioning machinery will be installed in a room hewn out of solid rock 6500 feet below the surface. The air will be cooled by a system of sprays installed in a large air washer, and then will be blown into the workings by means of a fan.

Chemistry's Men of the Year



Harris & Ewing

William A. Noyes
Receives Priestly Medal of American Chemical Society

Raymond Fuoss
Wins $1000 Award for Notable Work in Pure Chemistry

Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK (AP)—California crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 17 was estimated at 608,000 barrels daily, establishing a new high record for the last five years. The daily average in the preceding week was 588,500 barrels.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER, 248 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-6, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN (50) now employed, wishes position as manager in textile mill manufacturing silk and rayon goods or ribbons; expert in analyzing, constructing, weaving, dyeing, finishing, laying out new plant, setting up machinery and training help; go anywhere; speaks English, French; references exchanged. Write X-21, 332 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED

WANTED—Photographs of the original Mother Church taken during its erection in 1894. Box P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
188 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
6TH and MARKET ST.
We invite inspection of our stock of Gliders and Other Summer Furniture

A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FRIGIDAIRE, APEX WASHERS and ROYAL CLEANERS

"EVERYBODY'S STORE"
CROSBY & HILL COMPANY
A FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
605-07-09 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Exclusive Agents in Wilmington for Phoeniz and Humming Bird Hosiery

I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Discriminating People Demand Our "IEPCO"
Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
PHONE 2-3212
29th and Boulevard, WILMINGTON DEL

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567
Satisfied Customers Our Aim

I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
2303 14TH STREET, N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE Decatur 4549

MAINE

AUBURN

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

ASK FOR
Walton's Ideal Bread
ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
Wholesome and Nutritious
Walton's Bakery, Auburn, Me.

MAINE

BANGOR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO:
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rines (2)
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

SENTER'S
21-33 COLUMBIA STREET
UTMOST VALUE
at all times in women's, misses', boys' and girls' clothing, and varied accessories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON - AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

LEWISTON

American and Cleercoal Anthracite—ALL SIZES
Coke—Wood—Lumpy Soft Coal
That Good Shell Range and Fuel Oils
Your Entire Heating Needs Covered
H. B. SKINNER CO.
CHAS. E. HILTON, Prop.
44 Lincoln Street Tel. 1016-W

Hotel Garage, Inc.
ADJACENT HOTEL DEWITT
GREATER AMOCO GASOLINE
Storage — Washing — Greasing
Repairing
201 MIDDLE STREET

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

FALL HATS
are now being shown and the styles are most becoming and timely.
Prices are low and quality, as always, the best. We cordially invite all Monitor readers to call and see them.
The Pickering Hat Shop
Tel. 989 Lewiston 30 Sabattus St.,
Edna W. Nay

PORTLAND

Our Midsummer Sale Of Furniture
In progress all this month—featuring substantial savings on quality furniture,—through important concessions by the makers and ourselves. Selections are extensive—and satisfaction is assured by the P. M. & B. standard of quality
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
"amous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

FOR YOUR PATRONAGE
We Offer Picture Framing and Quality Developing and Printing
BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 Preble Street

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland Me.

We Appreciate Your Patronage
Choice Gifts for All Occasions
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

Longfellow Flower Shop
4 Pine Street
PORTLAND, MAINE
Elizabeth F. Leonard
Dial 3-0508

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

INSURANCE
is our Business
SERVICE
is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
68 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

"SLACKS"
in Flannels and Cotton
for Summer Comfort
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

GORDON'S Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
Monarch Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

WILLIAM H. HOYT
Funeral Home
A Courteous Friendly Service
33 So. Main St. Phone 33

STATIONERY GIFTS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library*
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing Care of Scalp Waving
Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

New Knox Hats
Fall Models
Are Smarter Than Ever!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

Bartlett's
Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD, N. H.

LOCKHEED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
Expert Brake Service
The WILLARD BATTERY Men
Merrill & Cote
151 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 1599

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

Daeris Tea Room
and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Centrally located in Morrill Bldg., corner of Third St. anod Central Ave.
Courteous Service. QUALITY FOOD.
We make our own Ice Cream.
We also Make Delicious Candy

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
GREAT FURNITURE STORE
We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

Birdseye Frosted Foods Fruits and Vegetables
Associated Member S. S. Pierce & Co.
F. S. ROBERTS
Tel. 267-268 605 Main St., Laconia
Dealer in
Choice Western Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish
Oysters, Clams and Lobsters

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

SERVING THE
Lake Winnipesaukee Region
We Welcome Vacation Folks
The Laconia National Bank
BANK SQUARE
Laconia New Hampshire

CHARLES F. WATERMAN
Jeweler
610 Main Street
Gifts of JEWELRY - SILVERWARE - CLOCKS - LEATHER - PENS - PENCILS - DIAMONDS

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive Agents for
Elizabeth Arden's
Toilet Preparations
KEMP'S NUTS
and SIGNATURE CHOCOLATES
24-HOUR FILM SERVICE
Tel. 500 Laconia, N. H.

GEORGE A. HEAD
Head's Electric Shop
Electric Contracting and Fixtures
Electric Appliances
FRIGIDAIRE—Sales and Service
ZENITH RADIO
LACONIA, N. H.

DOYLE & SMITH
The Official Girl Scout Store
GORDON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
NELLY DON DRESSES—LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY
SECOND FLOOR
553 Main Street Tel. 317

Marguerite Beauty Shoppe

PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty
Artistic Hair Dressing, Marcel and Finger Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture.
MARGARET A. SEYMOUR
628 MAIN STREET
TEL. 493-M

THE G & S HAT SHOPPE
Tel. 844 43 Canal Street

MANCHESTER

Always Something New in
FINE FURNITURE
The store where you can be assured of Quality Furniture.
RUGS
Orientals and Domestic also of the better grades.
Let us remind you that we can make over your mattresses in our own factory—yes, they will be just like new!
The Doorway to Better Things
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets Phone 1880

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut Street
Phone 296
756 Elm Street *Phone 4567*

The New L. C. Smith
Is Silent
Without Sacrifice of Efficiency
New Hampshire Typewriter Company
141 HANOVER STREET

Maisonette Frocks

The new Fall Line of Dresses is ready for your inspection. I will be glad to call in your home and show them to you.
MRS. ROSCOE CHIPMAN
Phone 371 58 South Mammouth Road

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

RHODE ISLAND

BARRINGTON

Mobilgas
100% Certified Lubrication—Mobiloil
Tires Tubes Accessories
L. P. Bosworth

NEWPORT

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 942

FRANKLIN BAKERY
Corner Spring and Mary Streets
Delivery Twice Daily
Established 1830 TEL. 804

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan
THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 887
261 THAMES ST

Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits and Vegetables
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
Casino Block Tel. 4008

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

OSCAR SCHULTZ
Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
18 Broadway Tel. 1115

METROPOLITAN
Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry
414-16-18 THAMES STREET
Telephone 4100

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Many Useful Gifts at
A. F. ROBERTS
Paint and China Store
Specials in the latest Chromium Plate. Covered Dishes, Cake Plates, Candle Sticks, and other designs.
Beautiful Glass Trays at $1.00.
Be sure to come in
116 MAIN STREET

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1863
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS VA

BUDGET PAY PLAN
Tires, Batteries, Radios!
Complete Line of
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
W. S. Whealton Service Station
1030 25TH STREET

Good Old
GOODPAR ICE CREAM
All Ages Enjoy It
ASK FOR IT

FALCONER'S
When you wish truly delicious candies and soft drinks pay us a visit
Also full line of toilet goods and stationery.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

G. L. WILLIS, Prop J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
754 W. 21st St. Phone 41478 Norfolk, Va.

At Penders and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114½ MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats.
110 GRANDIN ROAD

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
SELBY'S ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
and
WILBUR COON CORRECT SHOES
130 WEST CAMPBELL AVE Dial 2-1953

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO., INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 4TH AVENUE PHONE 8107

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmith

Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled
2414 4TH ST. WEST M 2278

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave W Calgary

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St.—2-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$55
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath; free refrig. ..$32.50-$42.50

Apply to superintendents on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
289 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7949

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212

BROOKLINE, near Hotel Beaconsfield—Heated apartment, 7 outside sunny rooms, fireplace, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration. Apply 1 Clinton Path, cor. Beacon St.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Lower, modern, 6 rooms, in 2-apartment house, oil heat; Protestants adults; $45. Gar. 6248.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager 270 Bay State Rd. Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

NEAR BEACON ST. SUBWAY
Four-room apts., excellent condition, porches, priv. store-room; free refrigeration, parking; restricted bldg., desirable tenants; near subway. See Janitor or Com. 2778, 514-522 Park Drive, Boston.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
BACK BAY. 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

IN OLD CHELSEA
433 W. 21 ST., N. Y. C.
Sit on your own terrace and watch the liners passing; charming, quiet 3-room apt., fireplace, casement windows, faces south, west and north; eleventh floor, fireproof building.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET balance of season, "Bayberry Cottage," 7 rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage, Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call Cen. 1299 (Boston).

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MOVING—Selling antique sofa, chairs, clock, modern single bed, desk, special folding auto bed, other things. COM. 2436, Boston.

SONOTONE HEARING AID—Appointment. ALICE W. BROWN, 114 Emery St., Portland, Maine. Tel. 2-3474.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds, LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St. N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for country home near Boston, competent housekeeper, not over forty; reliable; write, giving qualifications and references, stating salary. Box T-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman companion; Christian Scientist; assist light housekeeping. Write Box V-1 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSES TO LET

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Furn. home, pipe organ, 2 man.; piano; 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner; 50 min. N.Y.C.; nr. church. 25 Long Dr.

MONTREAL, P. Q.—House to let in best residential, Westmount district, close to two parks, schools and car lines; reasonable. Phone Fitzroy 5383.

JEWELERS

LUND Watch Expert: Guaranteed Repairing on All Makes. 222 Clarendon Street, Boston, near Boylston Street.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H N LOCKWOOD Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St. Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1867

JEWELRY and watch repair; send me your work and I guarantee satisfaction; reasonable prices. Leavitt's, First Floor, Manchester, N. H.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE — Personal supervision. Phone or write PAUL STADLER, West 0802, 2106 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. K. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St. Cambridge. Tro 6036 Kir. 4083

PAYING GUESTS

ATTRACTIVE quiet home for study and rest; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Benjamin Hale, Oakhurst Park, Cape Elizabeth, So. Portland, Me. Tel. Peaks Island 64.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN New Hampshire—Modern semi-bungalow, 2-car garage, steam heat, oil burner; in perfect condition; small down payment needed, bank will finance the balance. R-34 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE—Attractive rooms, private baths, showers, porches; extensive grounds, parking space; excellent home-cooked food. LONGwood 8588.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Girard St. N. W.—Large front room, twin beds, southern exposure; southern cooking. Tel. Adams 3760.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished rooms, meals optional, excellent cooking; pleasant household.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Naples Road—Two rooms, private family, semi-tiled bath, home atmosphere. Tel. Beacon 2449

N. Y. C., 150 W. 92nd St.—Large front room, comfortable and quiet; also small room, near church. Tel. Schuyler 4-7617.

N. Y. C. 117 W. 79th (6-W)—For ladies, single-double, use kitchen, piano; elevator; quiet; subways; $7-$9; unusual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, transient or permanent, harmonious surroundings, southern cooked meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2944 Macomb St. N.W.—Double or single, room and board; Cleveland Park; references exchanged. Emerson 2689.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DISTRICT ORGANIZER—Lady with experience selling direct to homes to appoint and supervise for Janalene Dresses; leads furnished and permanent position assured; big commissions. F. Q. MORCOM, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

OPENING for capable ladies throughout state to handle orders for Maisonette Frocks; commission; no experience required. K. W. PEASE, State Mgr., Portland, Me. Tel. 3-8603

SALESWOMEN wanted for suburban territories; direct selling; exclusive custom made fall fashions for women; liberal commission. KENNEDY STUDIOS, Inc., Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, experienced married man desires position as superintendent or engineer of apartment house; references. JOHN W. LANE, 29 Gem Rd., Weston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Advertising field, reliable, competent, thorough, five years' experience with printing company covering advertising as related to printing. O-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

WIDOW (daughters in college), cheerful, adaptable, experienced driver, desires situation, companion, October-April. Grace Minton, Metuchen, New Jersey.

WIDOW of naval officer will accept position in home where young people need someone to care for them, relieve parents of all responsibility, or would accept position as companion to a lady or take full charge of home and family in a gentleman's home. MRS. E. C. NELSON, 214 East Gorgas Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

BOSTON—Understanding, confidential secretarial service at Mrs. Tiffin's Room and Service Directory, 20 Clearway. KEN. 0723.

TEXTILE MENDING

MOTH HOLES, burns and tears rewoven like new; knit suits and sweaters repaired. Hub Textile Mending Service, Little Bldg., Boston.

WANTED

OLD DOLLS and dolls' furniture, black walnut chairs, old banks, clock, etc. Richard H. Pine, 10 Wyoming St., Roxbury, Mass. Garrison 4298.

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.
"Everything for the Office"
M. 1737 605 FIRST ST. WEST

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Thornton & Perkins
QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES
Direct Importers
10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

Corona Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Modern Methods Throughout
Service and Courteous Treatment
Phone 26811 CORONA HOTEL

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET. EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Our Children's Department specializes in Summer Clothing to keep your children happy and comfortable during the hot weather. Phone 27141.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
The August Sale of
Coats and Fur Coats
For those who want to save money by buying in advance of the season!
1. You have first choice of 1935-36 styles. 2. Sale prices save you money 3. You can pay for your coat monthly. 4. You get the prime pelts now.
Coats, Second Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
173 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
Dyes, Naphtha Gas, Brasso, Shoe Polish and Snap
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 316, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.
Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Mel. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Our
Mid Summer Furniture Sale
is in full swing. This year we have a Deferred Payment Plan . . .
Ask for particulars in the Furniture Department
THIRD FLOOR

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1171

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST, PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Delive

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING
The Clothier
Moving London Store
New Address 248 Dundas St.
Better and Larger
Also stores at Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Fur-ore Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
The Robt. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 BANK STREET

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR

In
PORT ARTHUR
CANADA
For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"
see
MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Fine China
Spode and English Dinnerware
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Headquarters for
Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets
Irish Linens Jaeger Wool Wear
McNULTY'S LIMITED

Visit
A. J. Dawes & Son
17 South Cumberland Street
For Fine Furs
in Stock or made to your order. Cleaning, Restyling on short notice.

When in Port Arthur
Visit
Tourtellot Hardware Co., Ltd.
235½ Arthur Street

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

SUMMER TOGS
Flannel coats, separate jackets and other summer tops are delightfully refreshed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning Process.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET. TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"
SAXBY HILL
GIVES
Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations
Hudson 1717

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

RADIO *for the Summer Cottage*
MAJESTIC ALL-WAVE at 54.95
Sales and Repairs
FORD RADIO AND APPLIANCE CO.
969 BLOOR ST. W. LL. 8240

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

WINDSOR

Royal Windsor Garage
Complete Automotive Service
General Repairing, Spray Painting, Storage.
Distributors for The General Tire
Gargoyle Mobiloil
314 Dougall Avenue Tel. 3-7475

Ed Laird
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties
Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELETTE AVE.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A M to 5:00 P M daily

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpsons
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE
• Women's and Children's Wear.
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Agnew-Surpass SHOE STORES LIMITED
Good Shoes *for all occasions*
CATHERINE 1111 ST. WEST

OUR 9 Laundry Services and our prompt and dependable Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Services will save you time and money. Telephone
FITZROY 1112
TROY LAUNDRY & DYEING CO.
JAMES J. AIRD President
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

W. R. CLARKE
INSURANCE of All Kinds
Specializing in
ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs. $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. ALWYN has removed to 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. A comfortable home, near three churches and within 5 minutes' walk Kensington Gardens. Bayswater 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS.—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education, happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Wanted in September, girl aged 15 to 17 (Christian Scientist preferred), to share P. N. E. U. lessons with girl aged 15; in large country house; fee 4 guineas a week. Box W-107, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6429
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (25 years theatre experience, England and America), gives lessons in Correct Pronunciation, Clear Enunciation, and Intelligent Expression. 21 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, West Kensington—Self-contained, unfurnished maisonette, ground floor; 4 large rooms, bathroom, kitchen; rent £80; near Baron's Court and West Kensington stations and numerous 'bus routes. Box W-110, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—3 four-roomed flats, 1 furnished (or 20-roomed house) for 6 months or longer; beautiful outlook. 27 Cambridge Park, Wanstead, E. 11.

LONDON, Wandsworth Common—4 unfurnished rooms (as home), first floor, one as kitchenette; rent 35/- weekly. Apply for appointment. MRS. WRIGHT, 14 Patten Road.

LONDON — Well-appointed, unfurnished, ground floor flat in West Hampstead becomes vacant Sept. 29; 1 very large sitting room, 1 dining room, 1 large bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, constant hot water. Beautiful grounds, tennis, putting, etc. Apply CALKIN, 118 Cholmley Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6. 'Phone Hampstead 4535.

LONDON—Charmingly situated self-contained flat, in private house; central heating, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £125 per annum. 6 The Orchard, Bedford Park, W. 4. Chiswick 1938.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PAISLEY SHAWL—Genuine, perfect condition, in possession of family 120 years; any offers? Box K-2121, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 2629 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING—Modern, semi-detached house, 4 bed, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, scullery; price £850; lease 79 years. LESLIE MINNIS, 26 Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5. Ealing 2127.

ILFORD—Well-built, 6-roomed, semi-detached house; gas, electricity, nice garden; select district; near park, tennis courts, swimming baths, trains; £625. Apply Prime, 16 Yorke Road, Croxley Green, Herts.

LONDON—2 reception, 6 bedrooms (hot and cold in 4), modern bathroom, electricity, gas, central heating, garage, good garden; freehold 1900. Marlowes, Crown Hill, Norwood. Streatham 7270.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS — House overlooking Common; ground floor: 4 reception, kitchen, etc.; 9 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms; 52 years' lease £3300; 6 minutes from stations. Box M-2147, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON—Small furnished house, near Sloane Square; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bath and kitchen; plate and linen; telephone, 3½ guineas. Box M-2295, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

INSURANCE

ALL insurances, including house purchase; special abstainers rates; (9:30-6 p. m., Temple Bar 5952). Borthwick, 98 Mayfair Ave., Ilford, Essex.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop.: H. LEE (Phone WILLS. 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired, and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road. Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

MILLINERY

CHALLEN
LADIES' HATTER
Models. Adaptation. Renovation. Design
31 Ebury St., London, S. W. 1. Sloane 8898

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 89 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2370.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 21 Gresti Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 4097—Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 6/-; weekly from 27/6.

ON THE WAY TO BOSTON
A charming home for husband and wife or two or three friends in the West Country; £12.10s. each monthly; town house and country cottage; use of car for small contribution. Box W-7, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 30 Copthall Ave., London. E. C. 2

POST VACANT

LONDON — Nurse-housemaid or mother's help; foreigner preferred; 2 children 5½ and 1 year; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply, giving previous experience, references and salary required. Box W-129, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

POST WANTED

SURREY or London: Gentlewoman desires to give services to business couple exchange for furnished room, pocket money. BIDDLE, Weavers Cottage, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester.

DRAPERY—Experienced saleswoman seeks position; 18 years reference; silks, gloves, underwear; preferably London and to live in. Box W.128, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

YOUNG LADY, aged 32, desires post, companion or mother's help; good references. Box W-109, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. Mukle, Piano and Organ tuning and repairs Music-Roll Manufacturer, 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

ROOMS TO LET

EALING COMMON—Large rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service, catering; close to tube, buses, trams; open position. 15 Hangar Lane, London, W. 5. ACORN 3982.

LONDON—S. Kensington Station (few mins. from); comfortable bedsitting room with breakfast; terms moderate. Phone Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON—Three bright, unfurnished rooms to let; near tube and church; bath, electric light, gas; private house; suit lady. 5 Chepstow Crescent, W. 11.

LONDON, Abbey Road, N. W.—Quiet first floor room overlooking garden to let furnished or unfurnished, kitchenette, telephone. Box W-126, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Golders Green—Comfortable furnished bedroom and sitting room, use modern conveniences; quiet home; 30/- weekly. 54 Cotswold Gardens, N. W. 2.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets, H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

TEACHERS

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
(MISS CARTER)
68 Wigmore Street, London
1 doz. lessons 1½ hrs. each, 3 GNS; full course with certificate by arrangement.

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language, literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

ISABEL CHARMAN, L.R.A.M.—Experienced pianoforte teacher (Matthay Method). Musicianship (York Trotter Method); private lessons, schools visited. Apply 39 Selborne Gardens, London, N. W. 4. Hendon 9369.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 64 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils; experienced; examinations, competitions, also accompanist. MISS CRADDOCK, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., 39 Spencer Road, London, W. 4.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2902)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond Street, EALING, London, W. 5
Phone: Ealing 2127
Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2147
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

England
LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
46 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3 Ken. 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132, Westbourne Park Rd. W.2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Established 1896

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
J. WEBB
62 Shaftesbury Road, Hammersmith, W. 6
Riverside 1089
All Electrical Appliances Supplied and Installed

A. I. SLOANE 1762
VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING CO.
EFFICIENT SERVICE FULLY INSURED
ESTIMATES FREE
28 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1
Telephone Kensington 8328 *Licensed Valuers*
E. S. Campbell Ltd.
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS
Japanese Cultured Pearls a Speciality
A good selection of second-hand Jewellery always in stock. Repairs of every description executed on the Premises. *Lowest prices always.*
16 BROMPTON ARCADE
Nr. Knightsbridge Station, S. W. 3

PICTURE FRAMING
GILDING, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Road, Chelsea
Telephone Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years.

HARTNOLLS
THE PRINTERS
Brixton 1034
Posters, Leaflets, Cards
Books, Pamphlets, Brochures,
Church Work Our Speciality
50 ROBSART ST., BRIXTON, S.W.9

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2233

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey
"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERING
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress. Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms. Fancy Dress, etc.
Phone LIBerty 3554

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (Near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032

TRUNKS and TRAVEL GOODS
Actual Maker
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
S. W. 1.
Phone Sloane 8969

BAGGAGE STORED
(free access without notice)
SAFE DEPOSIT
(for jewellery, papers, etc.)
COLD STORAGE
(for Furs, Rugs, etc.)
PALL MALL SAFE DEPOSIT
Carlton St., Lower Regent St., S. W. 1
(50 yards from Piccadilly Circus)
Phone: Whitehall 4545

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

There are No feet
TOO WIDE TOO NARROW TOO LONG TOO SHORT
OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT
Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1.

Alice Dean Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
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Canada and United States Add to Short-Wave Power

Canada and the United States have moved simultaneously to make their short-wave voices louder to the rest of the world.

What has been called the world's most powerful short-wave radio transmitter, designed for relaying American programs to Europe for distribution on the regular radiocasting wavelengths over there, is under construction at Rocky Point, Long Island, according to RCA Communications.

The new RCA station which is to be known under the call letters of WEF, which call is being used on another transmitter at present, will have a power of 400 kilowatts and will begin operation on Nov. 16. This tremendous antenna power is, of course, experimental to determine whether such power is economical. The present WEF uses 40 kilowatts.

Some idea of the size of the apparatus is gained from the fact that the rectifier unit weighs, with accessories, about four tons, and the transformer supplying the unit with current for rectification, about 13 tons.

A high-power short-wave transmitting tube of 50 kilowatts output power of glass and metal of original design is one of the outstanding features of the apparatus. The apparatus will work on 10,620 kilocycles, or about 28 meters.

It is expected by engineers in charge of construction that the station will result in improvement of overseas telegraph service, lower rates through higher speeds of transmission, and stronger signals in Europe for reradiocasting of American radio programs.

* * *

Canada has improved its short-wave reception not by constructing a new transmitter but by means of better receivers. Months of experimenting by the Canadian Radio Commission have resulted in the construction near Ottawa of a powerful shortwave receiver which will pick up programs from London and relay them directly to CRCO in the Canadian capital. At Ottawa these programs can then be transferred to the Canadian commissions national network. Two members of the Canadian network, CJRO and CJRX at Winnipeg, operate shortwave transmitters on 6150kc (49.7m) and 11,720kc (25.6m) respectively.

This daily radiocasting throughout Canada of British and other foreign shortwave programs may prove of decided advantage to listeners in the United States when foreign atmospheric conditions prevent them from contacting the countries across the Atlantic direct.

For instance, if weather conditions prevent an American listener from tuning in on London, he stands a good chance of picking up the British program through shortwave stations CJRO and CJRX at Winnipeg, that is, assuming that the Canadians happen to be broadcasting a London program at this particular time.

It is a well-known fact that when shortwave listening conditions are bad east and west, they are sometimes very good north and south. Another thing in favor of the Canadian stations is that they are much closer to the United States.

Construction of the Canadian receiver means that the commission is no longer dependent on costly transatlantic radio telephone service for its overseas features, for with the powerful and up-to-date apparatus installed, merely tuning in will bring in stations of England, France, Germany and other European countries on what is known as the great circle course.

Because of the difference in time which often makes it inconvenient to Canadian listeners to hear British programs directly, the daily programs will not be relayed to the network as they come in, but blattnerphone, steel tape recordings will be made of the best, and they will be a regular feature each evening in the Canadian programs.

Short-wave listening clubs having become a vogue in the United States, many of them sponsored by newspapers, Station YV2BC at Caracaz, Venezuela, one of the South American stations heard best in the United States, is dedicating a series of radiocasts to them. The programs are to be heard on its frequency of 6112 kilocycles (49.08 meters) at 8:30 to 9 p. m., eastern standard time, on the following schedule of dedications.

Sept. 3, Short Wave Club of New York, Capt. Horace L. Hall, New York Sun; Sept. 10, Newark News Radio Club, Newark, N. J.; Sept. 17, Quixote Radio Club, Hendersonville, N. C.; Sept. 24, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Carl H. Stenzler; Oct. 1, Chicago Short Wave Club, 72 North Adams Street.; Oct. 8, San Francisco Examiner; Oct. 15, Anglo-American Radio & Television Society, Willowbank, Uxbridge, England; Oct. 22, International Short Wave Club, E. Liverpool, Ohio; Oct. 29, Short Wave League, 98 Park Place, New York; Nov. 3, New York Sun, Fred C. Ehlert.

* * *

The first two-way police radio system in the State of Ohio is being installed this summer by the city of Hamilton. The equipment, of the ultra-high-frequency type, will consist of transmitting and receiving apparatus for one headquarters installation and six mobile units.

The headquarters' transmitter will have a maximum power of 150 watts. The mobile units, six new prowl cars to be purchased by the city, will each be equipped with 15-watt transmitters and suitable receiving equipment.

The Hamilton installation, operating on a frequency corresponding to a wavelength of about eight meters, will permit officers to converse at will with headquarters while cruising about their districts, the procedure being no more complicated than that connected with an ordinary telephone conversation.

Although the satisfactory use of conventional medium - high frequency for police work has been clearly demonstrated in the past few years and although there are at present nearly 200 of these systems in operation, very few cities have two-way communication, which Hamilton officials wish to employ as a more efficient means of protecting their city.

[A Monday short-wave feature]

Governor of Iowa Claims Immunity From Summonses

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 19 (AP)—Gov. Clyde L. Herring stood firm today in his refusal to answer a summons to appear before a grand jury investigating reputed graft and public corruption.

The Democratic Governor in defying the subpoena, termed it the "whim of fanatical investigators." He contended the chief executive was granted immunity from such summonses by the state constitution.

Attorney General Edward L. O'Connor, Democrat, indicated he would appear before the grand jury which already has indicted him and a score of state officers.

The present special grand jury, which has been in session for four months, is the object of another special investigation ordered by the state executive council upon petition of Sioux City residents who charged "political motives" and "purchased false testimony."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Aug. 25

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc; W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Canadian Cows for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will ship pure bred dairy cattle to China to build up new herds there, as a result of arrangements negotiated by the provincial department of agriculture with Chinese interests. Experimental shipments of Jersey milk stock to China have proved such a success that Chinese dairymen are anxious to increase these importations.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Mosman (Third Church, Sydney): Kinema Theater, Military Road, 2 p. m., Sept. 22.

New Zealand

Auckland: City, Oct. 1 and 3.
Hawera: Grand Theater, High Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 25.
Laguna Beach: The New Lynn Theater, 162 Coast Boulevard, South, 3 p. m., Aug. 25.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 26
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Aug 29.

Illinois

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., Aug 30.

Iowa

Clear Lake: "The Surf," 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

New Hampshire

Laconia: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.
Portsmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, Parrot Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 26.

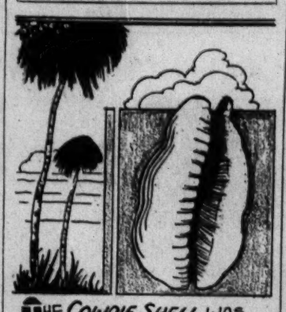
Washington

Lynden: Lynden High School, 3 p. m., Aug 25.

Wisconsin

Oconomowoc: Strand Theater, Wisconsin Avenue East, 3 p. m., Aug. 25.

Worth Knowing



THE COWRIE SHELL WAS THE WORLD'S FIRST MONEY. IT IS STILL USED IN SECTIONS OF AFRICA, INDIA, AND THE SOUTH SEAS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

66

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it true that American private investments abroad, not counting "war debts," exceed $15,000,000,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is Perth, on the western coast of Australia, more than 500 miles farther west than Manila? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Would you be justified in saying that more than 30 per cent of the farm homes in America are worth less than $1000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is the following sentence grammatically correct: "The data have been gathered by a trained corps, and it will be used by the President in allotting the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are there more Joneses than Johnsons in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Meshach and Abednego were two of the three young Hebrew captives thrust into the burning fiery furnace. Was "Ashach" the name of the third? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Does the insignia of a major general in the United States Army consist of two gold stars? (*Yes..... No.....*)

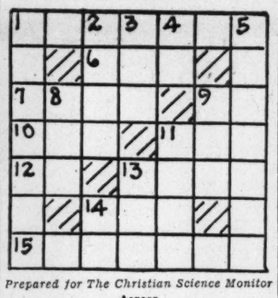
8. Was it in 1215 that King John was forced to grant to the barons the Magna Charta? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Should the second syllable of "regatta" be pronounced *gah*? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Was John Wycliffe the first to translate the entire Bible into English? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 129



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Variegated with different colors
6—Cuckoo
7—Cry of dog
9—Musical note
10—Contend with
11—Vehicle
12—Printer's measure
13—Barrel of herrings
14—A mere taste
15—The scepter of Neptune

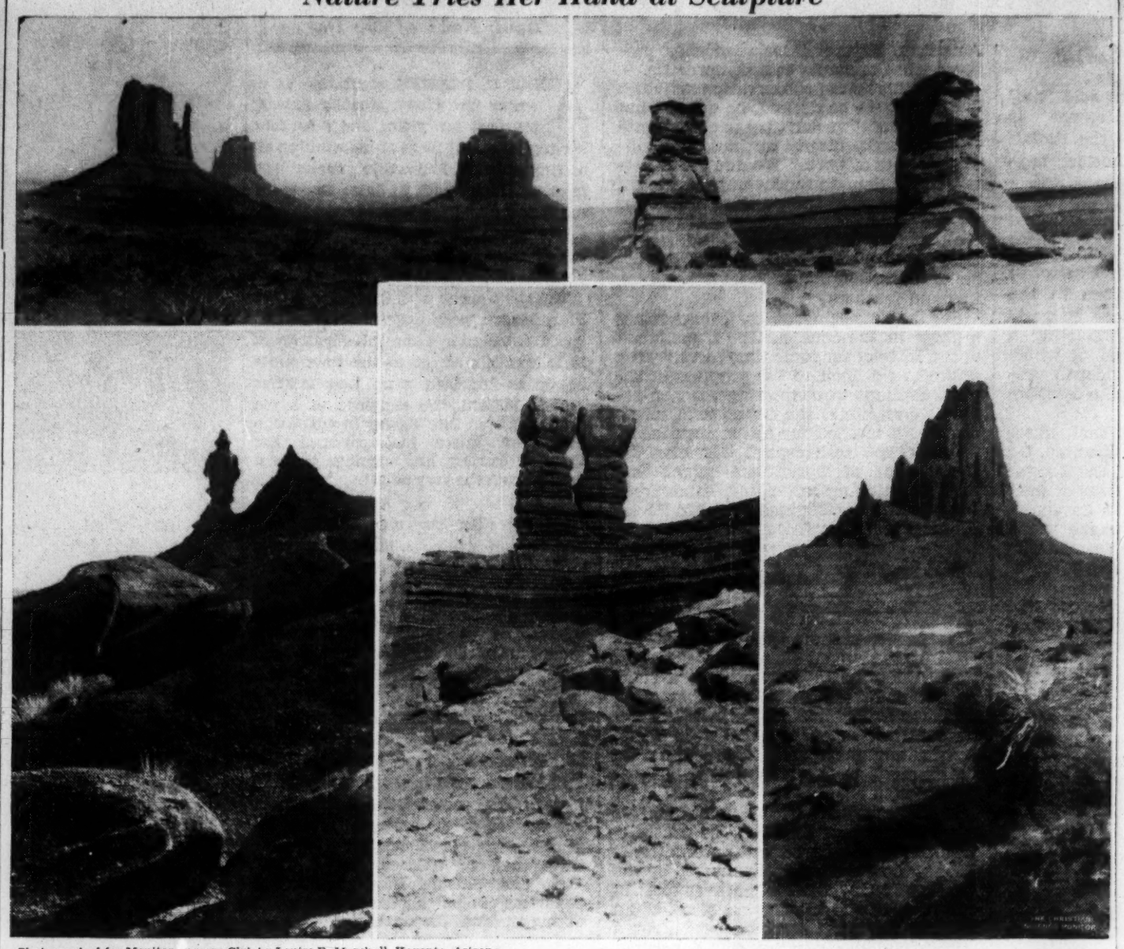
Down

1—Turn upside down
2—Uncommon
3—Writing fluid
4—Jumbled type
5—Most precious
8—To direct
9—Hobby
11—Short cloak
13—Commander
14—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Features

Nature Tries Her Hand at Sculpture



Photographed for Monitor Camera Club by Louise R. Marshall, Kayenta, Arizona

Arizona Boasts Some Outstanding Examples of Nature's Handiwork. At the Upper Left We See "the Mittens" in Monumental Valley; and at the Right Are the Famous "Elephant's Feet" (the Black Spot in the Center Is an Automobile). At the Lower Left We See a Stone Shepherd, Watching Over the Valley; in the Center, the Picturesque "Navajo Twin Rocks"; and at the Right, "El Capitan," Which Rises a Sheer 1700 Feet From the Navajo Reservation.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Beelzebub

IN MATT. 12:24, Mark 3:22, and Luke 11:15, as rendered by the King James translators, Christ Jesus is accused by his opponents of casting out devil (more literally "demons") through the instrumentality of "Beelzebub, the prince of the devils," instead of employing the power of God for this humane purpose; but the Master swiftly and logically proved the divine source of his healing activity.

According to the most authoritative text of the original Greek, the name of the supposed deity was "Beelzebul," and in this form it is taken as meaning "Baal (i. e. Lord) of filth—in the metaphorical sense of 'idolatry'" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 100). In some later manuscripts, however, the form "Beelzebub" is found, and is derived from "Baal-zebub" (Lord of flies), a heathen deity described as "god of Ekron" (see II Kings 1:2).

Daily Anecdote

The Pharisee

LEIGH HUNT, the English essayist, was a clever and witty conversationalist. Once he was talking with a very pretty girl.

"I am very sad, you see," she remarked.

"On the contrary," replied Hunt, "you belong to the other Jewish sect. You are very fair I see."

Quotation for Today

TO ENJOY a thing exclusively is commonly keeping yourself from the true enjoyment of it.—THOREAU.

In Lighter Vein

Price Fixing

The village blacksmith was a cockney Englishman with a sense of humor. One day a customer called and asked his price for welding a piece of iron, a very small job, and went into detail by asking the smith how he arrived at his charges: whether he charged for the time consumed, or had flat rates for the different jobs, etc.

The smith replied: "W'en Hi gits me job done, Hi looks hit hover, and charges hall that my conscience will hallow. Then Hi shuts my heyes and doubles hit."

Hm-m!

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here goin' on fifty years. What kin I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."—*Chaser.*

Orders Are Orders

A certain general, known for his strict insistence upon implicit obedience, met a soldier carrying a steaming kettle from the camp cookhouse.

"Here, you," he ordered, "let me taste that."

"But, sir, it isn't—"

"Don't give me any 'buts.' Get a spoon!"

"Very good, sir."

The soldier doubled back to the cookhouse and fetched one.

The general helped himself to a spoonful of the liquid and immediately spat it out.

"You don't call that soup, do you?" he roared:

"No, sir. That's what I was tryin' to tell you. It's disinfectant, sir."—*Punch Bowl.*

Traveler

Lady (rhapsodizing over the view): "Exquisite! This is exactly like heaven!"

Driver of the Char-à-banc Party: "Lumme, Alf! She's been about a bit!"—*London Opinion.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Special Place Cards

ONE girl made a notation of all the special days that are celebrated by the people today. She also got advance information on lodge dinners and church entertainments. Then she studied appropriate designs for place cards for such affairs.

It was not long until she was displaying clever place cards to use at a D. A. R. lunch or a Camp Fire dinner or a George Washington dinner. School affairs were given much attention, for when she would get the order for the place cards for a reception that was to serve 300 it meant a neat sum to her. Originality and neatness were the two things that sold her wares, and she constantly put out new designs.

M. S.

Reward

ONE dark night an Oriental monarch, who was also a philosopher, placed a boulder in the middle of a highway. Concealing himself he watched the result of his experiment.

Many people stubbed their toes on the rock, or else walked grumblingly around it. Finally, one lusty youth paused to survey the obstruction, then seized it and heaved it from the path. And where it had rested he found a purse of gold!

Doubtless there is a moral to this little tale, but we must leave you to discover it.—*Service.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Isn't He My King?"

(London Daily Telegraph)

London

SIR JOHN SIMON, speaking at Kilmarnock, said the week of Jubilee celebrations had been a revelation to the world of the closeness of the bond uniting the King to his people of every class and clime.

"I recall," he continued, "a story I was told at the time of the King's illness which illustrates how truly he is the King of all his people.

"A resident in London who had to catch a train at Victoria Station started an hour early, and told the taxi driver to go round by Buckingham Palace, as he wanted to read the latest bulletin. The cab was kept waiting for an hour at the palace gates until the latest bulletin was posted up, and then drove the fare to the station to catch his train.

"When it came to paying there was only a shilling on the clock. 'Your meter is wrong,' said the passenger. 'I have kept you waiting for an hour.'

"'Well,' said the taxi driver, 'what's wrong with the meter? Isn't he my King as well as yours?'"

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

7

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies)

KING to the British means the same as *Koenig* to the Germans and *le Roi* to the French, and is often a displacement for those names. The reference is not ordinarily to a true king, but to a player who took the part of *King* in the traveling dramatic companies of early modern times. As a British name, *King* is rare only in northern Scotland. In Ireland it has the distinction of being especially common in the Province of Connaught, where Celtic rather than English appellations are ordinarily used.

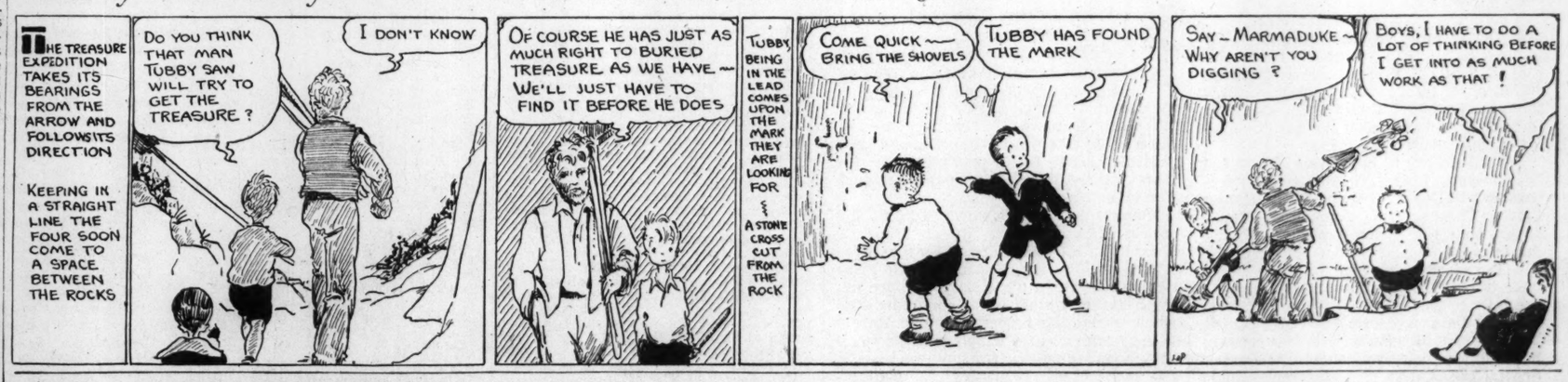
Lewis has many points of similarity in its antecedents with *Harris*. It is primarily an English and Welsh name, most commonly used in and near Wales, and in the United States adopted by Jewish people. Part of the Isle of Harris is known as the Isle of Lewis, from which this name gains a little usage. But there are two points of difference: In northern England there is no complementary name like *Lewison*, corresponding to *Harrison*; and *Lewis* has considerable French-American use which *Harris* has not. *Lewis* means "son of Lewis or Louis," and is interpreted by the Jews as "son of Levi."

Martin, the fourteenth name for numbers in American use, is perhaps our most cosmopolitan name. It derives important numbers from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, France, and possibly other countries. Basically, it derives from the Latin and refers to a warrior or disciple of Mars. Among the English counties in which Martin is familiar is Cornwall, the "Land's End" country of queer names. There the *Martins* mingle with the *Bullmores*, *Kneebones*, *Littlejohns*, *Penroses*, and *Treleavens*. Of our familiar names, only *Martin*, *Thomas*, and *Williams* are found in Cornwall. As a Scotch name, *Martin* is most used along the English border, and as an Irish designation, most used in Ulster.

(Next Monday: "Miller" and "Moore")

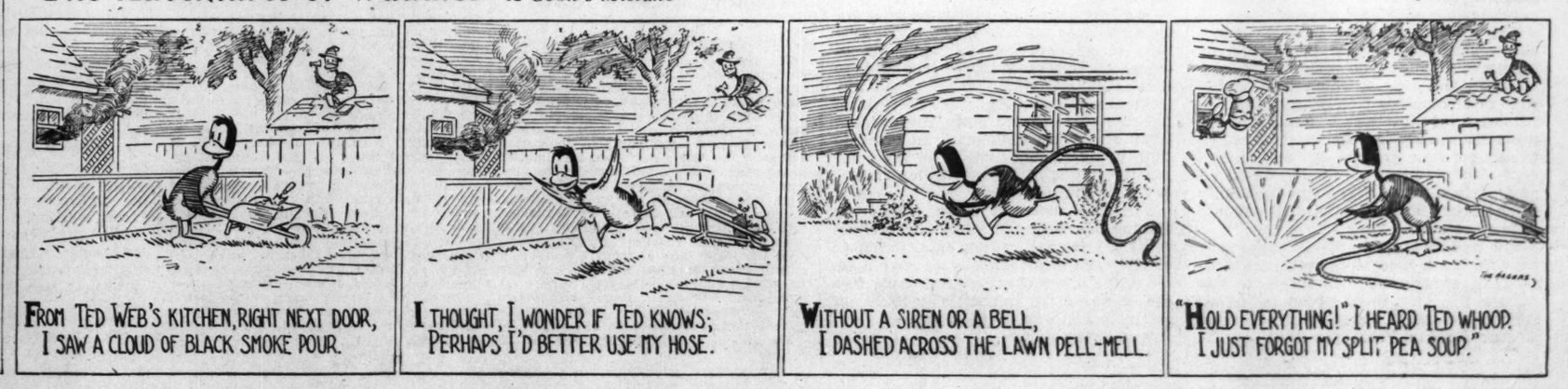
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Comes a Time When One Must Either Dig or Think*

By LE PELLEY


THE TREASURE EXPEDITION TAKES ITS BEARINGS FROM THE ARROW AND FOLLOWS ITS DIRECTION
KEEPING IN A STRAIGHT LINE THE FOUR SOON COME TO A SPACE BETWEEN THE ROCKS
DO YOU THINK THAT MAN TUBBY SAW WILL TRY TO GET THE TREASURE ?
I DON'T KNOW
OF COURSE HE HAS JUST AS MUCH RIGHT TO BURIED TREASURE AS WE HAVE — WE'LL JUST HAVE TO FIND IT BEFORE HE DOES
TUBBY, BEING IN THE LEAD COMES UPON THE MARK THEY ARE LOOKING FOR
A STONE CROSS CUT FROM THE ROCK
COME QUICK — BRING THE SHOVELS
TUBBY HAS FOUND THE MARK
SAY — MARMADUKE — WHY AREN'T YOU DIGGING ?
BOYS, I HAVE TO DO A LOT OF THINKING BEFORE I GET INTO AS MUCH WORK AS THAT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Cook's Mistake*

By THE HAGERS


FROM TED WEB'S KITCHEN, RIGHT NEXT DOOR, I SAW A CLOUD OF BLACK SMOKE POUR.
I THOUGHT, I WONDER IF TED KNOWS; PERHAPS I'D BETTER USE MY HOSE.
WITHOUT A SIREN OR A BELL, I DASHED ACROSS THE LAWN PELL-MELL.
"HOLD EVERYTHING!" I HEARD TED WHOOP. I JUST FORGOT MY SPLIT PEA SOUP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Ethiopia—What Is Left?

PREMIER MUSSOLINI has said "no." The three-power conference is brought to an end with the Italian dictator's refusal even to consider suggestions of Britain and France for a peaceful settlement of his dispute with Ethiopia. In the face of treaties in which Italy is committed to respect the territorial integrity of this African state, in the face of Italy's obligations to the League of Nations, in the face of world opinion and the danger of starting a chain of catastrophe the end of which cannot be foreseen, Il Duce evidently prefers a trial of arms in Africa to a settlement through mediation.

The Ethiopian question is back where it belongs—on the League's doorstep. On September 4 the Council of the League will meet to consider the "threat of war" mentioned in Article 11 of the Covenant, and which says that the League "shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Three courses lie open before the nations on whose shoulders the responsibility for meeting this crisis rests. They may stand aside and let the conquest go on; they may give Ethiopia to Italy for the sake of averting a war whose consequences are not calculable; or they may take concerted action—and take it as determinedly as Mussolini has taken his course toward Fascist empire—to enforce the requirements of the League and of treaties to which Italy is a party.

Italy already has been offered a virtual monopoly of "foreign assistance" under League auspices in Ethiopia, in economic, financial and even administrative affairs. Neither France nor Britain desire to assume a part in this overlordship, which in the last few days Ethiopia has shown a willingness to accept. But even such a diplomatic victory as this would be has failed to satisfy Premier Mussolini. Perhaps it is not spectacular enough. He demands a full protectorate over Ethiopia, military occupation of most of the country, and annexation of much territory.

Will those nations intent on preserving European peace stand aside and let Italy's conquest of Ethiopia go on? This might be to sacrifice the League as well as the Ethiopians to the present peace of Europe. The alternative is to employ sanctions against Italy as provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant, and let her bolt the League if she will.

Yet are there two choices? How can Great Britain, whose foreign policy is based on the League, and how can France, who is in the same position, allow the League to declare itself impotent by giving the assent of silence to an international crime? As long as the possibility existed that Mussolini was bluffing, as long as there was a chance that he was attempting to settle a just grievance against Ethiopia, there was reason to speak softly. But not now. Mussolini has said "no" to all efforts to preserve peace or the League. Now, if the world is not to abandon the experience and progress made since the World War, it is the League's turn, and the League's duty, to say "no" to Mussolini.

Placing Conservation

FAVORABLY reported by a Senate committee and destined probably for considerable discussion in next year's session of Congress is a bill that would change the name of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Conservation and Works and would give the President practical *carte blanche* to bring into or remove from the department any bureaus which did or did not, in his opinion, appropriately belong there. Fathered by Secretary Ickes, the bill ostensibly is intended to unify in one department all services having to do with the conservation of national resources and with the execution of public works. Thus, at first thought, its effect would seem likely to serve economy and efficiency and to stimulate conservation activities.

But a loud cry of opposition arises, led by spokesmen for the Forest Service, Farm Bureau, National Grange, and United States Chamber of Commerce. These object that the primary purpose of the bill is to get the Forest Service back into the Department of the Interior where once it languished. They charge that its provisions for transferring any board, bureau, division, service or office to the Interior would ultimate in a sort of bureaucratic fish trap, wherein the presidential prerogative of transference would have a tendency to work mainly in one direction, giving the Interior Department unreasonable and illogical powers.

They protest that the passage of the bill would result in the duplication of functions having to do with soil, forests, wild life, and grazing which it is impossible to divorce completely from the Department of Agriculture owing to the inherent connection between farming, timber growing, grazing, soil erosion and control of water. And, finally, based on past performances, they doubt the ability of the department to administer organic natural resources.

The conflict of opinions—all apparently striving for a more comprehensive program of conservation—threatens to endanger the very thing which all hands seek to protect. So into the breach steps Arthur Newton Pack, president of the American Nature Association. He proposes what amounts to a compromise.

Co-ordination of conservation activities is certainly to be desired, he admits, but let's be careful we don't try to co-ordinate two "separate, utterly distinct, and conflicting lines of work." Wouldn't it be better, he inquires, to render unto Mr. Ickes' department the things that might be classed as non-organic resources—oil, gas, coal, metals, and the like—and render unto the Department of Agriculture organic resources such as trees, grass, furs, fins and feathers?

For the time being, at least, there comes a pause in the conflict. The Department of the Interior for some time has shown a desire to rid itself of the grapples of the past. Perhaps in conserving the non-renewable resources the department might discover a method for the restoration of its old time self-respect. Likewise the Department of Agriculture might find itself functioning better with hands freed to protect renewable resources. Mr. Pack's proposal seems worth considering.

The Reds Make the Issue Clear

REPRESENTATIVES of Communist parties in more than fifty countries at the recent Communist International Congress in Moscow agreed completely upon the point that they must support loyally and without criticism the form of government established in Soviet Russia, and must hold up this form of government as a model for their own countries.

Their acceptance of this point is of far more significance than may be generally realized. By this agreement, international Communism has been maneuvered by the Russian Communist Party into support of one form of the totalitarian state, of an all-powerful state machine backed by a huge army and an active political police, which frankly repudiates political democracy and freedom of speech or the press, and gathers all political and economic power into the hands of a few men who control the state through a party machine that tolerates no opposition. International Communism thus breaks completely with true Socialism, which has entirely different ideals and aims.

By their blanket approval of Russian Bolshevism, international Communists have clarified the issue for workers in all parts of the world. They have declared: "The Bolshevik Government of Russia is our ideal. If you want that form of government, you must support us. If you do not want it, you have no place in the Communist Party." The clarification of this issue is extremely useful; it enables citizens in democratic countries to face the question whether they are willing to yield to a small ruling group absolute powers of life and death over every man, woman and child in their country.

The motives of the ruling group should not be permitted to obscure the issue; whether Russia's despots are sincere and benevolent is beside the point. Few impartial observers will deny that Russian Bolshevism has created a form of despotism, under which thousands of men and women have been executed without trial, sent into years of exile, or put to forced labor on vague charges that they are "class enemies." No careful student can doubt that Russian trade unions and cooperative societies have become mere vassals of the state, completely at the mercy of the controlling party machine. It is the state, not the workers and peasants, which controls and operates all factories, all farms.

International Communists have clearly put the question to every thinking citizen of a democratic country: Do you or do you not wish to create in your country a despotic state machine? The issue is clear and unmistakable.

Who *Is* the Winner?

THIS evening in a million American homes brows will be knit and stubs of lead pencils moistened as a not inconsiderable portion of the Nation grapples with homework. Teacher isn't to blame. The labor is self-imposed and isn't gainful—except for a precious few, declares Charles Magee Adams in the August Review of Reviews.

"Something for Nothing" captions his article. The inference drawn from its perusal is that the writer, after much research into the ramifications of the Prize Contest in which big cash prizes are offered by manufacturers, concludes the whole business is rather a gamble. Rarely is the winning entry which won the small fortune made public. Evasions, he asserts, are the usual responses to contestants asking what the winning line or slogan was.

Boards of judges of undoubted integrity are sometimes appointed. Yet, as the millions of answers roll in, hundreds of temporary clerks must be engaged to eliminate the ruck. How adequately trained are they? Has any enterprising reporter ever tracked down the winning entry of the big cash prize, in order to form unbiased judgment as to the comparative merit of the particular answer or slogan that won?

Does the artificial spurt caused by making all contestants buy the product equal the abstention from later purchase of it by the vast army of disappointed, lured by radio and other advertising into the increasingly miserable bypaths of getting something for nothing?

Who is the winner?

House Built Upon Sand

Book News of the Day

ALVAH C. BESSIE'S reputation as a writer has grown steadily during the past few years, and now, following the recent news of his winning of a Guggenheim Fellowship, comes his most ambitious work to date: DWELL IN THE WILDERNESS (New York: Covici Friede. $2.50). It is a long novel, chronicling the history of an average middle-class family from 1876 to 1925.

The story opens with the childhood of Eben Morris, poor apprentice to a dry goods merchant in a small Michigan town. It follows his career to the time when he opens his own store and marries Amelia Millard, the daughter of a too strict minister. The bigotry in which she had been raised had poisoned her thought, causing her marriage to be a failure from the very outset.

* * *

For years the easygoing, flaccid Eben and his self-righteous, unreasoning wife manage somehow to preserve a semblance of unity. Their four children, however, are influenced by the discord inherent in the family, and the whole group, outwardly commonplace, is privately a seething and distasteful brew.

Together with the disintegration of the home of Eben and Amelia, the book follows the fortunes of their children: Martha and her tragic marriage, Manley's smug success in the business world, Roger's fitful career, Dewey's struggle in the theater. These unhappy, intertwining lives are placed against a shifting background of Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia, presenting a panorama of changing American city life during the past few decades.

* * *

It is a one-sided picture, however, and a continually unpleasant one. Mr. Bessie has a fluent style, and a gift for creating living characters, but his unceasing pessimism makes his work often unpalatable. He is preoccupied here with the gloomy side of material life, with hate, sensuality, fanaticism, vulgarity and weakness. His individual style and narrative skill, with his indubitable sincerity, compensate to a degree for the dreariness of his subject matter, but he is too much like Coleridge's atheist, who closes his eyes and calls it night.

Mr. Bessie's book is too often merely a savage indictment against the contentious woman of Amelia's type, who brings desolation into a home. He portrays, too, the futility of the lives of those people who drift aimlessly on turbid waters, tossed by hate, bewilderment and weakness. This second indictment, against a society where such things are nurtured, has at best only the negative value of a warning. W.

How Small One Can Feel 'Neath *Arc* at Midnight!

BY STAFF ARTIST OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris Laughed

IN THE Rue d'Artois all is quiet by 10 o'clock at night. The shutters of the *charcuterie* hide the strings of sausages, the pickled pigs' feet, the cheeses displayed by day. Madame la Modiste has removed the chic berets, the umbrella chapeaux and felt flowers from her window, which will show no further activity until her charwoman polishes the glass tomorrow morning, as the *boulangerie* takes in its yardsticks of bread.

Five minutes' walk will take us into the very center of the Avenue des Champs-Elysées. Yet even there, unless it be Friday, when some of the specialty shops observe late closing, the Parisians will have gone to bed, and a few rows of sidewalk-drinking Anglo-Saxons will be endeavoring to force a little of the traditional Paris gaiety into the dark middle of the avenue and the illuminated, but deserted, *Arc de Triomphe*.

Monsieur le Directeur of our small, family hotel, having no tourist trade to consider, is not to be seen on the premises any evening after nine. There may be bubbling gaiety in the quarter of Montmartre, but certainly not in the little streets off the Boulevard Haussmann, where the only night revelry is that of the ragpicker poking up choice bits of rubbish at the pavement edge.

* * *

But no matter how somber Paris may become there will always be mirth and merriment for two American travelers at the Gare de l'Est. Every stone of that station will echo back the uproarious memory of the night we found the sparkle which the avenues have lost. We had a very orderly dinner with friends at Villiers s/Marne. There had been nothing extraordinary about the browned *côtelettes*, the perfect salad, the little peas, or the delectable and generously filled tart; nothing unusual in the program of the "T. S. F."—songs from "No, No, Nanette," "Naughty Marietta," and other erstwhile Broadway favorites translated into French, dabs of current news, and a little high-pressure advertising; nothing certainly to prepare us for what was to come. We bade our host and hostess a conventional farewell.

The minute we saw the train, however, we knew that something different had befallen the night, for that vehicle looked like nothing else on earth. It leaned like a continuous repetition of the Tower of Pisa, and skated into place by the platform like a winter carnival ballet in a musical comedy, and bowed like a geisha chorus in a tea-garden parade. It bulged in the upper story like a swollen cottage loaf and amazed us, when it came to a standstill, by remaining on the rails although still tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees. The interior of the third-class compartment into which we rather recklessly plunged, since it stopped close to us, and we felt there was no time to lose, resembled the interior of a capacious barrel, and at each violent jerk of the locomotive we slid off the curved, polished, wooden seats.

Happily ignorant of whether Paris was the first or the tenth or the twelfth stop, we popped out at each station en route, to find out if we had got there. We tried not to bother the same passenger twice. Two women returning from the country, with large bags full of lettuce, onions, parsnips and other gifts, found our predicament exquisite. A pair of sweethearts (and there is nothing more exclusively oblivious to the general public than French sweethearts) smiled at our concern. By the third or fourth station, numerous glad voices informed us, even before we made inquiry, that we were not there yet. And wearying of our role of entertainer we finally decided to pop out no more, only to discover, after sitting still for about fifteen minutes, that the train had no intention of moving any more that night.

* * *

We had reached, at long last, the "Gare de l'Est," and, also something we had searched for all morning—a postal letter box. Our train audience was disappearing in many directions. The post cards secreted in handbags and tucked away among passports, travelers' checks, luggage receipts, steamer menus and bus circulars, were brought forth and joyfully disposed of. It was twenty-four o'clock. We hurried. *"Sortie interdite,"* greeted us, in block letters over every exit. From one to another we walked, the length of the "Gare de l'Est," and eventually found one exit which was not *"interdite."*

"Mais non," said the man in the red cap, stretching his arms across the opening, we must present our tickets first. Of course, how stupid! I looked in my bag, into which I had dropped them at Villiers s/Marne. They were not there. They were not to be found after a thorough overturning of the separate contents. I tried to explain.

Monsieur was not interested at first. We had no tickets. Without tickets we could not leave the Station of the East. A few of our fellow passengers who had not yet left the guarded precincts came up for a little additional fun. A crossing-sweeper ambled over, and leaning on his broom, surveyed us with amused but not unfriendly features. We tried again. We had started with tickets but we had dropped them into what *was* the word for letter box? We became elaborate. We had by mistake, we essayed, entrusted our railway tickets to the uncertain channels of the Post Office. They would not be collected, and assuredly not delivered, that night.

Monsieur gathered that they would not be delivered, but could not seem to comprehend where we had deposited them. The audience helped. It chattered and gesticulated. It grew more and more complicated in its various attempts to convey what had really happened to the tickets.

And then it laughed and laughed; the crossing-sweeper leaned on his broom till we thought he would break it with his helpless weight, while the tears of excess merriment ran down his brown cheeks; the ticket collector threw back his head in a robust roar of enjoyment, and, chivalrously declaring that we had earned our fare, anyway, permitted us to depart.

Gaiety had returned to Paris at midnight—at the Gare de l'Est. P. P. S.

"Getting a Grip on Peace"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After perusal of your editorial, "Getting a Grip on Peace," in the issue of May 16 last, I felt somewhat weary and skeptical of another "peace plan," and, to be frank, I decided to cast it off. On reflection, however, I knew that much thought must have been given to embark on so big a problem to human sense, and make a bold proposal. I took that editorial once more and saw then the importance of the right human footsteps in every pressing human problem. I rejoiced and felt more than ever grateful for our wonderful international paper, which is rising in interest and importance every day, and the very next morning I saw an editorial in the Sydney Morning Herald, from which I quote:

"Good will missions are in the air. So, it may be remarked, are the fighting and bombing airplanes. All the more need, then, for good will. Lacking it, the plight of Europe is painfully obvious, a fact which the most optimistic utterances of Mr. Baldwin and other leaders cannot conceal. In the Pacific, where the pressure of rival interests is neither so intense nor so concentrated, good will may perhaps be more easily planted, with the prospect of spreading later to other parts.

"Sir John Latham's visit to Japan undeniably succeeded beyond expectation in stimulating an already existing friendship; and now we note an intention expressed elsewhere which may well have taken the hint from that event. It is proposed that a group of United States senators and leading businessmen shall visit this Commonwealth toward the end of the year in order to further Australian and American understanding.

"Enthusiastic approval of such a step has already been expressed, very naturally, by representative public men on both sides of the ocean, and as Mr. Lyons will shortly be passing through the United States in the course of his return to this country, he will find the stage well set for making the final arrangements." BERNARD N. KOOT

Katoomba Falls, N. S. W., Australia.

The Redwood District Strikers' Views

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 2563, have been on strike since May 15 in Humboldt County and throughout the entire Redwood District.

The local press has refused to give any favorable publicity to the strike since it started. It is our belief that your publication will see fit to take a fair stand on a matter so important to organized labor. We are prepared to prove any statement we make is true.

On Friday, June 21, the lumber interests, through regular and special deputized police, attacked unarmed and retreating picket lines, leaving one murdered outright, another dead after three days of agony, one still in a critical condition, eight wounded and over 150 pickets and suspected sympathizers arrested. Ernest Watkins, about eighteen years old, was deputized on the morning of the police attack to operate a machine gun.

The attack on the picket line was not the only illegal act committed by the police on the twenty-first. Since then:

1. The strike kitchens were raided and closed; workers present were arrested (including women) and charged with "riot."
2. Homes were entered and searched without warrants, and private property looted.
3. One striker was visited in his home by the police three times and ordered back to work. When he refused for the third time, he was arrested and taken to jail.
4. Men working on SERA jobs were arrested at Kneeland, twenty miles out of Eureka, on the morning of the picketing at Holmes-Eureka, and charged with "riot."
5. Citizens coming to town on private business were assaulted and arrested on the public highway.
6. Third-degree methods were used on at least one man arrested. We are not able to obtain accurate information on what is being done to those still held in jail.
7. Arrested parties were held incommunicado and were thus unable to arrange their bail.
8. All local attorneys who were approached refused to handle defense of the arrested, framed up on charges of "rioting."
9. Spectators were barred from court during the preliminary hearings without warning from the judge.
10. The contract for ten radio broadcasts over station KIEM, Eureka, on "The Truth About the Strike," was broken after the first talk on the claim of "unsual circumstances," and we were refused any further time on the air.
11. The use of the hall retained for the memorial mass meeting for our dead brothers, William Kaarte and Harold Edlund, was refused on the last day, making necessary complete rearrangement of plans.

ARTHUR JACOBSEN, Chairman,
Defense Committee, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 2563.
Eureka, Calif.

Farmers and AAA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The AAA and the co-operative marketing movement have not got along together as happily as they might. Each has its fundamental point of view. Their contrast may cast a patch of more light on the AAA.

Co-operatives are built on the individual farmer. He and his fellows join up to sell together. It essentially represents a farmer's effort to help himself.

The AAA takes the opposite policy of organization from the top down, as it is seen among some of the foremost co-operative leaders. Various of the farm programs now operating nationally were drawn up in Washington with very little opportunity for farmers generally to have any hand in the planning, it is said.

There are important farm leaders who feel that Washington has taken too much control of agriculture. The circle of these objectors is not limited to the co-operatives.

Perhaps the farm balance will ultimately turn to a greater reliance on the farmer and less on the Government. C. F.

Chicago.

The Wide Horizon

The Politics of Prosperity

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PERHAPS it is because at last Congress is almost ready to go home. Anyway, the economic weather prophets are sniffing the breezes with their all-too-familiar eagerness and optimism. In their confidence, this time, there seems to be somewhat more reality than on the many weary occasions during the past five years when we were assured that happy days were beyond doubt here again.

Now, any reader of this department is, of course, the best judge of the actual arrival of happy days. Those fickle, pleasant days are much more safely sighted from the corner grocery store than in the newspaper office. But if better times are really here, they will, of course, have two great effects. One is upon Mr. and Mrs. Jones and all the little Joneses. That matters most.

The second effect, yet not unimportant, is upon the political and constitutional future of the United States. Because if better times are undeniably on their way, it means that the era of governmental experimentation is over. It means that "normalcy" reigns. It means that old, familiar political alignments emerge from the caves and crannies. It means that the American landscape assumes a familiar pattern. It may mean that the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt is in grave doubt.

* * *

But that is a riddle, and it cannot be answered offhand. Here are the arguments: on the one hand, it is claimed that if the present favorable business auspices harden into a really rising and stable era of production and profit, President Roosevelt will receive the credit. "He brought us prosperity, after all," some people will claim. There may be others who would say: "Things are going along fine. Let's not disturb them." Political strategists for three years have premised that "Roosevelt luck" would bring a rising market just before election time. It was believed that the economic cycle would have completed its turn by 1936 and that Mr. Roosevelt would ride willy-nilly back into the White House.

Of that one cannot be at all sure. Few businessmen, according to our observation, give much credit for their improved condition to President Roosevelt or his policies. On the contrary, most of them seem convinced that they would have recovered more quickly without many of the experiments of the past two years and a half. As for those on relief, and working on government jobs, some may be grateful to the New Deal, but gratitude is a rare political emotion. A recent investigator in a near-by city discovered almost universal resentment against President Roosevelt among those on relief, on the ground that he hadn't done more for them.

Moreover, if happy days really mean normalcy, they may well mean the return of the Republican Party. That is the historic significance of normalcy, as in 1920, and if a challenging Republican presidential candidate should appear, it seems possible in 1936. That is the second alternative in this argument over the politics of prosperity.

The two viewpoints are directly opposed. Each is based upon opinion and interpretation. It would be interesting to discover what readers think. One thing, at least, ought to be fairly certain. It is that during a period of returning good times, the country would be unlikely to endorse a sweeping constitutional amendment greatly extending the Federal Government's authority over commerce. Such amendments are passed only when the people demand them.

* * *

That is precisely why the Congress is still in Washington on August 19. It is obvious that if the emergency is ending, radical reform legislation could not be enacted much longer. Certainly not in 1936. So Mr. Roosevelt has sat doggedly on in the White House, and Congress has struggled grimly on at the Capitol, and finally they have reached the end of the row by sheer wearing-down tactics.

Because emergency legislation, like the emergency itself, may have come to an end, one cannot generalize about the political effects. The President still has a year and three months to set his sails; if, as rumored, he is to give the nation its fill of domestic, legislative and executive tranquillity, the political effects may be very different from their present augury. He may, by astute maneuver, take advantage of the situation.

It is about three days too early to say whether he will attain all of his legislative objectives at this session. Three really important hurdles remain, plus several minor difficulties. The holding company bill and the Guffey coal bill are the chief testing questions. The tax bill seems certain to pass, and the gold-suits bill in its present form does not matter much. But electric-power policy and labor policy, as reflected in the two main bills, are absolutely crucial in Roosevelt and new-deal philosophy. Chances are that they, too, with concessions, will be enacted. In which case, Mr. Roosevelt's batting average will be enormously greater than it seemed during some of the many congressional revolts.

And, if the bills are passed, the stage will be set for carrying them into effect. Obviously, like the Securities Exchange Commission, such bills can be administered with peace and quiet. That would be normalcy. But what are the politics of prosperity?